THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 138

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Demobilization Moves; U. S. Work Rolls Rise; Windsor Goes on Air

The World's Day—At a Glance
May 8, 1939

Demobilization Moves in Two Nations

By the Associated Press

In Brussels, the Belgian Government today ordered demobilization of one third of the technical experts recently called to the colors at Antwerp, indicating belief international tension had relaxed. The remaining men were scheduled to be demobilized by May 13.

In Burgos, the Spanish Government announced that demobilization of soldiers in classes of 1927 to 1929, inclusive, will be completed May 15.

In London, the Institute of London Underwriters announced reductions in war-risk rates for shipping both in the Mediterranean and Baltic, indicating relaxation of tension in both those zones.

Federal Works Rolls Record Rise for March

WASHINGTON (AP)—Payments to persons employed on Federal works programs and to those receiving other public assistance increased 2½ per cent in March over February, the Social Security Board reported. March total was $317,702,000 and February total $309,931,000.

The report showed that 2,917,000 persons were employed on WPA projects in March compared with 2,905,000 in February.

Windsor Radiocasts to United States Today

VERDUN, France (AP)—While his brother, King George, is on the high seas making a good-will trip to America, former King Edward VIII will radiocast tonight to the United States—his first radio address since the abdication speech in 1936.

The speech was described in advance as "an appeal to reason in the light of world conditions"—a peace plea devoid of political controversy. Informed sources said it would not be "in any sense a political message."

Spain Charges France Fails to Keep Pact

PARIS (AP)—The Spanish Government lodged a formal complaint today that principal clauses of the signed agreement that preceded establishment of French-Spanish diplomatic relations were not being carried out.

The agreement was signed by French Senator Léon Berard and General Count Francisco Gomez Jordana, Gen. Francisco Franco's Foreign Minister, and paved the way for French recognition of the Franco regime. Official Spanish sources said it stipulated that France turn over to the Nationalist Government property of the fromer Spanish Republican Government which was taken to France.

Japan Renews Bombing; China to Move Capital?

SHANGHAI (AP)—Japanese warplanes renewed bombings along the South China Coast today. Increased military activity is reported in the southern port of Amoy.

Domei, Japanese news agency, reported that Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is preparing to move his capital from Chungking to Chengtu, 175 miles northwest. Chengtu lies beyond high mountains, making bombing difficult. Official Chinese quarters deny intention to move the capital, already shifted inland from Nanking and Hankow to Shungking, 1,370 miles up the Yangtze River.

Italy and Reich Join Military Alliance

MILAN, Italy (AP)—Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, and Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, agreed at the end of conversations here to conclude a political and military accord amounting to an armed alliance.

If completed and adhered to by Italy, this action would spell defeat for British, French, and American efforts to draw Signor Mussolini away from Reichsführer Hitler.

TOKYO (AP)—Domei (Japanese News Agency) said today Lieut. Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, Minister of War, and Gen. Kuniaki Koiso, Overseas Minister, had told the Japanese press they favored conclusion of a military agreement with Germany and Italy.

German-Italian military accord: Page 4.

Chamberlain Drops Hint for Danzig Accord

LONDON (AP)—A hint to Poland was dropped today by Prime Minister Chamberlain that Britain would welcome an "amicable settlement" with Germany over the Free City of Danzig. Richard Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told Commons Danzig was primarily a matter for "negotiation between the parties to the Danzig settlement."

British hint to Poland readiness to aid in adjusting German-Polish dispute: Page 1.

Italy Appropriates Funds for Albanian Invasion

ROME (AP)—A Government decree May 6 made an extra 280,000,000 lire (approximately $14,728,000) available to the Army, Navy and Air Force "for exigencies connected with military operations in Albania." This sum is in addition to money provided for regular military expenses.

STOCKHOLM (AP)—The Swedish Parliament has voted an extraordinary appropriation of about $50,000,000 for national defense in the event of war.

Yugoslavia Rejects Croatian Minority Plan

ZAGREB, Yugsolavia—Croatian representatives met today to consider action following rejection by the Yugoslav Regent, Prince Paul, of provisional agreement for solution of the Croatian minority problem. Dr. Vlatko Matchek, Croatian leader, blames Prince Paul. The future is uncertain at a moment when Yugoslavia occupies a key position in Europe.

Yugoslav unity severely set back: Page 5.

Envoy Presents British Reply to Soviet

MOSCOW (AP)—Sir William Seeds, British Ambassador to Moscow, visited Vyacheslaff Molotoff, Soviet Russian Premier and Foreign Commissar, today to present London's reply to Russia's security proposals. They conferred 30 minutes.

Rival blocs act swiftly to gain allies: Page 1.

Gliders Rise 9,600 Feet, Unofficial Record

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—John Robinson and Dick Essery reported today they had soared in gliders to an altitude of 9,600 feet—2,794 feet higher than the United States record for such aircraft.

The altitude was reached, they said, on a 50-mile flight from Dry Lake, in Borego Valley, across the Cuyamaca Mountains. The fliers said the height was registered on altimeters, but because they did not have barographs they could not seek official recognition.

Michigan Forest Fire Burns 40,000 Acres

ATLANTA, Mich. (AP)—More than 2,000 persons battled the worst forest fire in Michigan in many years last night. Several smaller fires were reported.

The major fire, centered in the Presque Isle State Forest, had burned over approximately 40,000 acres in Montmorency, Presque Isle, and Cheboygan Counties.

Argentina Releases Jailed Nazi Leader

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Federal Judge Miguel Jantus has ordered the release of Alfred Mueller, Argentine Nazi leader arrested April 6 following disclosure of alleged German designs on Argentina's territory of Patagonia.

The court acted on recommendations of Federal Prosecutor Victor Paulucci Cornejo, who said there was no evidence to justify detention of Mr. Mueller.

Defeated Spanish General Reaches Cuba

HAVANA, Cuba (AP)—Gen. Jose Miaja, who led the defeated Republican Army in Spain, has arrived here from France aboard the British steamer Orbita to make his home in Cuba.

Dedicating School for Public Leaders

By a Staff Photographer

Scene at Littauer Center of Public Administration

Left to right: Dr. John Henry Williams, Dean of the Graduate School of Public Administration; Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus of Harvard; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall; Lucius N. Littauer, donor of the Littauer Center; Dr. James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard; Charles Francis Adams, President of the Board of Overseers of Harvard.

'Absolutism' Hit By Littauer At Center Dedication

"We must oppose absolutism in any guise from any source."

With these words, Lucius N. Littauer described both the reason for founding and the future aim of the school which will bear his name at Harvard—the Littauer Center of Public Administration—which was dedicated today with simple ceremonies in the auditorium of the new white granite building which will house the Center.

"Greater complications and more severe antagonisms than those we have already experienced seem to dominate our situation," said Mr. Littauer. "Absolute power would inevitably lead to abuse. We must oppose absolutism in any guise from any source. It will need all our strength of mind and soul to conquer and solve the intricacies of present and future social problems, which must be overcome by such influences as this School of Public Administration will arouse. The new school, we trust, will produce social engineers, as well as social architects: skilled in administrative strategy as well as political theory."

As donor of $2,250,000 for founding the School, Mr. Littauer was the final speaker at the dedi-

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Right to Vote for P. R. Plan Urged by Many Boston Leaders

Considerable impetus was given the movement to bring proportional representation to elections of Boston City Council members today when spokesmen of the Boston Central Labor Union, the League of Women Voters, the Community Federation, the Massachusetts Civic League, and the Chamber of Commerce told the Legislative Committee on Election Laws that they wanted Boston's citizens to enjoy the privilege of a referendum on the question. As the law now stands, Boston is the only city in the Commonwealth prevented from voting on proportional representation.

Thomas H. Mahoney, Chairman of the Citizens P. R. Committee, informed the Legislative group and a throng which comfortably filled the large Gardner Auditorium of the State House, that he did not wish to argue the merits of proportional representation but simply wished to emphasize what was, in his opinion, the injustice of barring Boston citizens from expressing their desires in connection with P. R.

A similar theme was pounded home by nearly a score of speakers who appeared in favor of the bill.

These included Mrs. Robert L. De Normandie, President of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters; Harry Grages, secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union; Judge Jacob Kaplan, Mrs. W. O. B. Little, president of the Boston City Federation; City Councillor Clement A. Norton; Miss Katharine Lyford, Secretary of the Massachusetts Civic League; Miss Margaret McSweeney, Secretary of the P. R. Committee; Miss Rosamond Vahey, member of the Committee, and others.

Councillor Norton told the Committee he had personally watched the operations of P. R. in Ireland last summer and had been informed of the details of its workings by Eamon de Valera, President of the Irish Free State.

Councillor Norton said that interviews with high Irish officials as well as general citizens had convinced him that P. R. had been incalculably valuable in building up the Free State government.

Miss McSweeney brought a round of applause when she asserted: "If this permissive legislation does not go through, I shall feel like diving into Boston harbor and bringing up the tea dumped there and drinking the bitter brew. For we shall always have taxa-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

European Tension Causes Shift of School From Geneva

Rumors of political tension in Europe interfering with routine processes of education were partially confirmed today by the arrival in Boston of faculty members of the Geneva College for Women which is transferring its annual Spring sessions to Greenwich, Conn.

Heading a group of four faculty members of the College who arrived on the Steamship American Farmer of the United States Lines, Miss Alice M. Burgess, director of the institution, declared that removal proceedings are designed to enable American students to complete their spring preparatory courses in their own country, yet she did not deny that the tense situation in Europe is instrumental in seeking an American location for the College.

Adding to the significance of the move was Miss Burgess' statement that all foreign students of the College had returned to their homes rather than come to Greenwich for spring classes.

The College for Women is a preparatory school, giving no degrees and requiring six weeks of travel every year from its students. Among the freshmen students accompanying the faculty members was Cynthia Taft of Belmont, who brought with her three cups she has won since last Christmas in skiing competitions.

The school will convene in the private residence of one of the College's American friends in Greenwich. Classes were concluded in Geneva two months earlier than is usual, due, it is believed, to the growing disturbances on political horizons.

Lindbergh Visits Plant Of Consolidated Aircraft

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh landed here at the airport which bears his name May 6 after a fast flight from March field, near Riverside, Calif.

He was met by Maj. Reuben G. Fleet, President of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, who whisked him to the Consolidated plant, where the Colonel apparently made an inspection.

CAA Awards Contracts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Authority announced May 6 that it would let contracts after July 1 for about 2,000 more miles of Federal airways. The contracts will include beacon lights and emergency landing fields. The Federal system now embraces 25,500 miles.

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Rival Blocs Act Swiftly In Plans to Gain Allies

British hint to Poland readiness to help in adjusting the Reich-Polish dispute.

LONDON, May 8 (AP)—The British Government dropped a guarded hint today to its new ally, Poland, that it would "welcome amicable settlement," possibly through arbitration, of Poland's quarrel with Germany over the Free City of Danzig.

Both Mr. Richard A. Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, and Prime Minister Chamberlain intimated to the House of Commons that Britain would be ready to lend its good offices in establishing some form of international machinery to arbitrate the Danzig question, should Germany and Poland ask it to do so.

"The British Government," Mr. Butler said, "stands for settlement of international questions by friendly negotiation, arbitration, or other peaceful means."

Would Lend Good Offices

Asked if the Government were prepared to take steps to make Danzig "the subject of arbitration before an international tribunal," Mr. Butler hinted that Britain might be willing to mediate.

Britain, pledged to aid in maintaining Polish independence, previously had indicated it was entirely up to Poland to decide whether it would fight if Danzig were threatened. Observers, however, expected Britain to urge Poland to try to conciliate in the event that hostilities threatened over the issue.

Mr. Butler said the "status of Danzig is regulated by treaty. The question of any change in that status is in practice a matter, in the first instance, for the parties most directly interested in the treaty settlement."

"It is for them," he added, "to reach an agreement upon the method by which they should proceed.

"It has been repeatedly made clear that His Majesty's Government stand for the settlement of international differences by friendly negotiation, arbitration, or other peaceful means and they are at all times ready to lend their good offices at the request of any of the interested parties."

Beck's Speech Commended

After Mr. Butler sat down Prime Minister Chamberlain, in response to a question on Danzig, said:

"The Polish Government are of course aware that the British Government would welcome an amicable settlement, and I have no reason to doubt that Poland is alive to the danger of the situation," Mr. Chamberlain said.

Of the address made by the Polish Foreign Minister, Mr. Joseph Beck, on May 5, Mr. Chamberlain declared:

"The British Government welcome its terms, at once firm and conciliatory . . . and have taken due note of the proposals made by him."

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Richard A. Butler
British Undersecretary proposes German-Polish mediation.

Both claim motive of peace; Germany and Italy out in open with arms pact.

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 8—The two rival alliance systems, which are in process of being built up in Europe, advanced a further stage toward completion over the week end with announcement on the one hand that Germany and Italy are to sign a political and military pact defining the Axis, and on the other with dispatch of new British proposals for Anglo-Russian co-operation.

Both moves are described by their authors as intended to promote peace, a description which observers are disposed to accept on the ground that each side is seeking to attract to itself sufficient potential strength to make it foolish for the other to fight. At this point the resemblance ceases.

The latest Italo-German development is generally regarded here as merely crystallizing a state of affairs which already existed. It comes at the end of a strenuous period of diplomatic offensive by Germany to persuade Japan to join the military alliance against the democracies.

Japanese Limit Alliance

It is understood, however, that Japan is only ready to sign a pact against Soviet aggression, not against the Western democracies.

[Lieut. Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, Japanese Minister of War, was quoted in a Domei dispatch as saying it "was not impossible" for Germany and Japan to conclude an agreement similar to the Italian-German accord. The Associated Press said that Gen. Kuniaki Koiso, Overseas Minister, was quoted as saying that negotiations for such a pact were underway.]

Some observers deduce from the comment of Italian newspapers that the Milan agreement between Count Galezzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, and Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, is merely an extension of the anti-Comintern pact, that is to say, it only operates in case of an ideological war. But it is thought more probable that it is a move in a campaign to prevent Britain and the Soviets getting together.

Differ Over Procedure

It is still uncertain whether the campaign will succeed, or indeed whether the British Government wants an actual hard and fast Anglo-Russian alliance. Instructions sent on Saturday to Sir William Seeds, British Ambassador to Moscow, are understood to have been noncommittal on this point.

Britain urges the Russians to give an immediate unilateral guarantee to Poland and Rumania, with the proviso that the Russian promise shall not become operative until after the French and British have actually implemented their guarantees. The question of alliance, which in the British view involves many intricate problems, such as the Far East, and is not directly connected with the existing European situation, could then be taken up in more leisurely fashion.

The Russians invert this procedure on the ground that until there is a firm military alliance they might be left holding a bagful of guarantees, while Britain started another bout of appeasement.

Gap Can Be Bridged

Provided the gap is due solely to Russia's suspicions of British good faith, little difficulty is anticipated in bridging it. But admittedly the British Government does not want to drive the Japanese into the arms of Berlin, and if it were felt here that Italy really intends to keep the Axis on a purely ideological basis, fairly strong opposition might develop in London against too close tie-in with Moscow.

[Denying that "dilatory methods"—a phrase flung at him by the Opposition—were permitted in the negotiations with Russia, Prime Minister Chamberlain told the Commons:

"It is the purpose of the British Government to obtain the fullest co-operation with Russia in the policy we are pursuing."

Associated Press reports quoted the Prime Minister as saying, in response to a query as to the effect on the negotiations of the removal of Maxim Litvinoff as Soviet Foreign Commissar: "I am not in a position to give a positive answer."]

British Growing Less Hesitant

General feeling meanwhile is that British hesitations about the U. S. S. R. are gradually diminishing. The same process is also observable in Warsaw where the disappearance of Mr. Litvinoff is regarded as facilitating co-operation between Poland and Soviet Russia. Poles looked on Mr. Litvinoff as a doctrinaire with whom it was difficult to deal on practical grounds. Today they are pleased that the Soviets are proposing to be represented at Warsaw again by an Ambassador

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Vigorous Peace, But Tangle Free, Advised for U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 8—A foreign policy for the United States which would combine positive international peacemaking with a maximum effort to keep clear of any foreign wars was outlined before a Senate committee today by Dr. James T. Shotwell, Columbia University Law Professor and veteran of many important posts in the international peace movement.

With such a policy, he said—avoiding extremes and seeking a flexible position where the United States can help to check aggression while remaining at peace—"we are leaving behind us the society of the ice age, based on animal strength, and are with amazing swiftness transferring power to intelligence."

U. S. Action Possible

Dr. Shotwell declared it to be his studied conviction that the United States can name an aggressor, refuse to underwrite its conquests with American raw materials and arms, actively supply all nations resisting the aggressor, and still not become involved in a military sense. Against this background of reasoning he said that the so-called Thomas amendment to the Neutrality Act, permitting the United States to take moral and economic sides in a foreign war, most nearly reflected his views.

The alternatives, he told the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, would prove intolerable under the stress of circumstances, and

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This Changing World

Uncle Sam, Strongbox — Foreign Governments Use Federal Reserve Vaults for the Safekeeping of Their Gold Reserves — International Distrust

By H. B. Elliston

Every time I see the total of daily gold shipments to the United States, I think of Chancellor Hitler's last speech to the Reichstag. You will recall that he spoke of a questionnaire which he had addressed to all the nations mentioned in President Roosevelt's message. He asked them whether they were really afraid of National Socialist Germany. The result was almost as foreordained as an electoral contest in Germany. None of the nations, said the triumphant Führer, were apprehensive. The maneuver probably failed to make any impression even upon the unimaginative. In New York City between the Hudson River and Trinity Church, the assurance had a particularly wry reception. For the only activity to speak of in present-day Wall Street is directly connected with such fears. I mean the tumultuous business that's being done in taking gold for safekeeping from those very Governments that Chancellor Hitler queried.

Indeed, the United States has become what a New York writer calls the strongbox of the world. Figures are supplied regularly by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. I am not thinking of the capital that foreign individuals are sending to the United States for safekeeping. Such a traffic may or may not be pertinent to the Führer's announcement. I am thinking of the metal shipments made directly by Governments and Central Banks for "ear-marking." The inflow is mounting every week. And there was no slowdown after the Hitler speech. According to the Federal Reserve, the sum piled up by the end of April was $770,000,000, all in actual gold.

* * *

In addition, Governments and Central Banks keep accounts with the Federal Reserve Banks, and another $226,000,000 was accounted for last Wednesday in those balances. But accounts of this sort are not unusual except as to size. It's the gold store that makes the Wall Street observer sit up and take notice. For years back, of course, the United States has been taking gold from abroad, but such imports have been in payment of commercial balances owed to America. It is this metal that is eventually buried out at Fort Knox.

The new kind of gold shipment stays right in New York, being buried with the owning country's name on it in a deep vault in the heart of the financial district, ready to be shipped back again when the foreign country feels that its own borders are safe again. Incidentally, the storage is a courtesy to those Governments, and no charge is made.

This particular rush of gold got its impetus from Sweden. That was way back last May. Enough Swedish gold is in America now to account for 20 per cent of the Swedish reserves. The Netherlands contracted the habit soon after, then Switzerland, followed by Belgium, and a number of other countries. They didn't make any such shipments during the World War. Therefore their alarm obviously derives from fears based upon actual information. For the shippers are Governments and quasi-Government authorities, and each shipment, you may be sure, was a reaction from a pressure of some kind or another that the newspapers carried only by hearsay. From what source was that pressure upon Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Switzerland coming? There is only one "encircler" to them, and that is Nazi Germany.

* * *

Another bit of evidence that it is Nazi Germany that these nations fear is that they do not trust any of their shipments to German boats. This in spite of the fact that gold traffic is so great that shipping space is all taxed.

The Reich effort to outmaneuver President Roosevelt must be read in the light of these revealing data. And these show the dimensions of a breakdown of faith in intra-European relations. International distrust would be the despair of peace-lovers but for the fact that the people themselves have not lost faith in each other. If only we could park a few leaders as well as our guns! Then there might be a get-together based upon the give-and-take of mutual accommodation for the common good. For there can be no gainsaying the fact that, whatever they may have been in past crises, the peoples of the world are peace-loving today.

Rival Blocs Act Swiftly for Allies

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after having only had a Chargé d'Affaires there for two years.

But meanwhile Berlin is evidently also hoping to reap a benefit from the replacement of Mr. Litvinoff who is a Jew, by Vyacheslaff Molotoff. Not only was the change-over accompanied by complete absence of gibes in the German press, but Mr. Litvinoff's resignation is being described there as a serious blow to the democracies, thus hinting at possible German overtures toward the Communist State. Most observers, however, do not take this possibility seriously.

Anglo-French Front Gaining

At the same time it is admitted that if Berlin can prevent Britain and the U. S. S. R. from getting together, the proposed British anti-aggression front will have suffered a severe blow. But the Anglo-French front at the moment is making much quicker progress than the rival effort of Berlin, and the U. S. S. R. is rapidly getting closer to Britain's friends.

The visit to Turkey of Vladimir Potemkin, First Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, is described as a complete success, which it could scarcely have been if it had led to any conclusions contrary to the Anglo-Turkish mutual assistance agreement which is ready for signature, though not actually signed.

Mr. Potemkin also had important conversations at Sofia, aiming at ironing out difficulties between Bulgaria and Rumania, a task in which Turkey as well as Britain has been engaged for some time.

Assets of Blocs Summarized

The British anti-aggression front already consists of France, Poland, and Turkey, with Rumania and Greece as extremely benevolent neutrals. Against this Berlin has the Milan agreement, the promise of Japanese help against Russian aggression, plus assurance that Denmark, Estonia, and Latvia are ready to fall in line with Herr Hitler's proposal in his reply to Mr. Roosevelt that they should sign anti-aggression treaties with Germany.

Denmark makes the proviso that it must be allowed to sign other nonaggression treaties as well, while Estonian acceptance is qualified by the fact that Gen. Johan Laidoner, Chief of the Army, has just been discussing mutual defense arrangements with Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz of Poland. The Lithuanian Commander is expected to visit Warsaw shortly for a similar purpose.

Latvia being closely linked with both Estonia and Lithuania in the Baltic Entente, it is clear that Herr Hitler's attempt to gain diplomatic advantages from Mr. Roosevelt's invitation has so far not been greatly successful.

King's U. S. Visit Publicizes Early Sources of Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth to America, drawing yet closer the bonds that unite the Anglo-Saxon peoples, has brought into renewed prominence the sources from which their democracy springs. This prominence is intensified because these sources—Magna Carta, an original copy of which is now at the New York exposition and the Declaration of Independence—stand for fundamentals of Government which are today in many parts of the world being strongly assailed, and feeling here is convinced that they therefore call for defense and understanding.

The copy of Magna Carta now on view at the New York World Fair is said to be the finest in existence, It travelled from Lincoln Cathedral to the United States by a secret route, so that the risk of its being stolen should be reduced to a minimum. It has been insured for £100,000. It is exhibited in a delta bronze frame, which is proof against fire and water as well as bullets and burglars.

This frame has been designed by Robert S. Godfrey, clerk of works to Lincoln Cathedral. Fitted into this frame are two sheets of armor-plate glass five-sixteenths of an inch thick, which allow both the Charter itself to be read and the endorsement on its back. The Charter and frame weigh together approximately 45 pounds.

Magna Carta and the Declaration are themselves closely connected. Without the former, the latter might never have come into existence. Magna Carta was drawn up in 1215, and was several times reissued during succeeding generations. But it later became forgotten, so much so that Shakespeare could write his play of "King John" without paying it any real attention. Under the Stuarts, however, it was made the battle-cry of freedom and the palladium of liberty. In the Eighteenth Century Burke and the constitutional lawyers, whose ideas became the foundation of the Declaration, regarded it with deep veneration.

Yet there are profound differences between these two documents, both of which are cornerstones of democracy. The Declaration enunciates general fundamentals of the greatest importance. It establishes "certain inalienable rights" of man, among which "are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." It declares that "all men are created equal." But Magna Carta, four copies of which are still extant—two in the British Museum, the one in Lincoln Cathedral, and another in Salisbury—confines itself exclusively to the redressing of particular grievances.

King John had deprived the barons of certain specific rights; and Magna Carta was designed to get those particular rights restored. It was later ages that deduced from the specific rights then formulated the general ideas laid down in the Declaration of Independence.

In some cases far more was read into Magna Carta than the originators of that document ever dreamed of. It obtained many benefits for "liberi homines" or "free men." Under the Stuarts this was taken to refer to the whole population. But actually a "free man" when Magna Carta was signed no more stood for the average Englishman than the average Londoner is today a Freeman of the City.

Similarly, Magna Carta was supposed to have established the right of trial by jury, and the fundamental of no taxation without representation, which America laid such store by at the time of the Declaration. But even these misunderstandings played a great part in the unfolding of the pageant of Anglo-Saxon liberties.

The fact that they supposedly could be be traced to Magna Carta made them the easier to establish firmly when the appropriate hour struck. The meeting of an American President and a British King is a symbol of the resolution that, once established, they will never be lost.

Royal Passengers Enjoy Trip Despite Tossing Atlantic

ABOARD LINER EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA, May 8 (AP)—King George VI and Queen Elizabeth—both good sailors—are enjoying their voyage to Canada and the United States although the Liner Empress of Australia, on its first full day out of Portsmouth, England, encountered a stiff breeze and did considerable pitching.

Yesterday the royal party donned life belts at a siren signal and lined up for inspection. From then almost until luncheon the King and Queen sat on deck, enjoying the bright sunshine. In the afternoon their majesties rested and read.

Slowed by Haze

Early today the liner and convoying warships ran into a haze and slowed from 17 to 12 knots. The squadron went into fog formation with the liner leading, followed in single file by the cruisers Southampton and Glasgow and the battle cruiser Repulse.

Visibility improved somewhat and normal speed was resumed two hours later.

The Repulse, originally selected to take the royal party across the Atlantic, had joined the Empress' escort for part of the way.

In the English Channel, battleships, cruisers, and aircraft carriers formed a long lane down which the liner passed to the echo of 21-gun salutes and the cheers of officers and men as it passed each warship. Squadrons of seaplanes wheeled overhead.

Nine-Day Crossing

With an average speed of 20 knots and a top speed of 22, the Empress of Australia was expected to make Quebec easily in the nine days allotted for the Atlantic crossing.

The royal party is scheduled to debark at Quebec May 15 and leave the next day for a transcontinental tour. The King and Queen are expected to enter the United States at Niagara Falls, June 8, on their return from the Pacific Coast and remain four days, visiting Washington, New York and Hyde Park, N. Y.

Princesses Lonely

LONDON, May 8 — (AP) — Palaces can be as lonely as ordinary houses when parents have gone away, leaving two little girls behind.

So Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose yesterday—the first Sunday of their seperation from King George and Queen Elizabeth—visited "Grandmama Queen"—Queen Mother Mary— at Marlborough House.

The girls attended church with Queen Mary and later went to the Royal Academy with relatives, including the Former Queen of Spain, and then back to Marlborough House in time for radio messages from their mother.

Queen Mary helped the Princesses reply.

Musician to Be Porter

CALGARY (CP) — Robert S. Strong, Calgary musician and railroad porter, has gone to Montreal to join the staff serving the royal train during the visit of the King and Queen.

Mr. Strong, a Negro, is a World War veteran and British subject. He has been assigned to the compartment car "Atlantic."

"I consider it a great honor and privilege to serve persons of the King and Queen's retinue," he said. "But, I don't think I will have time to play my favorite music by Bach, Beethoven, and C. Franck, French musician."

Scholarships Valued At $20,000 Awarded

NEW YORK (AP)—Trustees of the American-Scandinavian Foundation awarded scholarships of a total value of $20,000 May 6 to 17 American students selected for advanced studies at universities in Denmark, Norway and Sweden during 1939-40.

The American fellows included: Robert William Bean, Harvard University, to study economics in Norway; Richard Beckman Vowles, the University of North Carolina, to study chemistry in Sweden.

Names of Male Jews Being Listed in Vienna

VIENNA (AP)—Men and women of the National Socialist Welfare Organization started May 8 visiting houses and apartments where Jews dwell to list names of all male Jews over 18. The purpose was said to be that of conscripting them in case of need for work in labor camps.

Polish Jews or stateless Jews hailing from Poland were told to leave the country at once, even though they held permits to remain until the end of July.

Envoy to China Sails

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador to China, sailed on the President Coolidge May 6 for the Orient to resume his post. He was accompanied by his family.

Canada Buys New Toppers

OTTAWA, May 8 (CP)—Providing a light touch to ponderous parliamentary debates, high Government officials, Cabinet ministers, and even members of parliamentary press corps are considering the problem of sartorial splendor for the King and Queen's four-day visit here.

A private tempest brews in the Cabinet over the $1,200 Windsor uniforms supposed to be worn at several royal functions. One Minister refuses to purchase one of the fancy suits and there are reports others will join the dress rebellion. The Prime Minister along with Ministers Dunning, Howe, La Pointe, Mackenzie, and Crerar already have Windsor uniforms and are trying to smooth out the trouble.

Decision of Ottawa luminaries to acquire new morning clothes and evening dress for the royal visit has jumped the tailoring business to almost record proportions. Newsmen assigned to cover the entire tour are joining the scramble for new formal clothes. Even grey toppers may be worn during the trip, probably for the first time in the history of Canadian journalism.

Fashion experts rule a woman cannot wear black in the presence of Their Majesties unless she is in mourning. . . . A head waiter is being brought from England to look after royal meals at Rideau Hall. . . . One of the most impressive sights in the Dominion will be the broad Elgin Street approach to the National War Memorial, to be completed before Their Majesties arrive.

One Ontario town where the royal train will stop 10 minutes is causing royal tour arrangers here a problem. Orders were sent to cover the platform at the station with "red carpet of best quality." Town officials balked at this expense and are rounding up carpet from churches. But the carpets are not all the same shade of red.

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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Congressional Musicale

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Minnesotan at the Keyboard

Miss Joan Lundeen, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Ernest Lundeen of Minnesota, played a piano solo at the recent children's broadcast on a national hookup over NBC. This was the annual event sponsored by the Congressional Club.

'Schools for Future Citizens' Emphasize Living Democracy

By Marjorie Shuler
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—The prospect of schools operating more consciously in the nation's service—turning out citizens instead of pupils, and teaching living democracy to the impressionable child mind—is presented as a practical and necessary, but still far from realized, goal for American education by the Public Affairs Committee.

In its latest publication under the title, "Schools for Tomorrow's Citizens," Maxwell S. Stewart, editor of the committee's current series of pamphlets, has made a compact, clear review of the Regents' Inquiry into New York State schools and points out that not only in one State, but throughout the country, education could be revamped to do a better service for democracy at less cost than its present inadequate program.

In arguing for an up-to-date educational system, Mr. Stewart does not recommend abandonment of the traditional courses but the the addition of specific new studies which would fit young men and women for useful citizenship—make them capable of supporting themselves and of enjoying a full measure of individual growth and development.

Sums Up Findings

He sums up the findings of the Regents' Inquiry—larger classes, co-operative buying, more intelligent planning, reorganization of school districts—emphasizes that the most fundamental changes must take place in the high school course, and indicates that education should not be divided into subjects but resolved into presenting human living as a whole with more attention to basic, scientific knowledge.

Character education, according to Mr. Stewart, should not be taught by means of more discipline but by inspiring leadership for student activities, and should include understanding and enthusiasm for the democratic system.

The recommendations of the Regents' Inquiry for new cultural and sub-professional courses, broader vocational training, more emphasis on research, reference, and field work, together with other specific changes, already are in vogue in some of the school systems so that the new program is not a prospectus devised by a few men but "the harvest of the best current thinking and experience of the State as a whole."

Preparation for Citizenship

Mr. Stewart, in criticizing the present procedure of the schools, says that the lack of preparation for citizenship is especially glaring. Tests show that children, while they have some general knowledge, lack information about community problems and general political and economic affairs, especially those involving other nations.

Most students were found to be unwilling to make any personal effort or sacrifice for the things they say they believe in. And this unwillingness apparently increases, rather than decreases, with the number of years spent in school. Children were asked if they would help clean up the school yard if it meant giving up part of their lunch hour, or if they would serve as president of the Student Council if it involved cutting down other activities. One of three seventh grade pupils replied yes, but in a group of high school seniors only one of six would exert himself about the yard and one of seven accept presidency of the council. Five out of six felt that a well-fitted businessman would be right in refusing to be Mayor if it required giving up some of his business or social interests.

Cease Reading History

Investigation of 2,000 high school graduates showed that most of them cease reading history and current events after they leave school. Many admitted that they had not looked at a book for some time. A larger number read magazines, but fewer than 1 in 10 who mention such reading give any attention to news magazines or journals of opinion. Practically all of them listen to the radio, but no news commentator or educational program is listed among their 25 first choices. March of Time ranks 32nd, Lowell Thomas, 33rd; and the Town Meeting of the Air, the Farm and Home Hour, and the School of the Air are tied for 84th place.

With home and church occupying a smaller part of the life of modern youth, young people are not being taught how to apply right and wrong to their daily problems, as they once were.

The educational lag exists in spite of the fact that New York State public school expenditures increased by 280 per cent between 1917 and 1935. The Regents' Inquiry found ways of saving in costs more than sufficient to make up for modernizing the program, broadening the high school course to include more training on civic, social, and economic subjects and extending it beyond the twelfth year, expanding State scholarships for superior students, better planning of adult education, strengthening job guidance services, and developing community activities, public and private, which touch youth.

A Tourist Earth, 180 M. P. Second

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—The earth was pictured by Alfred H. Joy, astronomer, as speeding 180 miles a second on a journey it will need 207,000,000 years to complete.

Astronomers have not yet put a name to this motion period, like day or year, but it is the time the earth takes to travel around the center of the galaxy, or Milky Way star system.

Fifteen years ago Professor Joy began a study of the motion of the galaxy, using pulsating cepheid variable stars as stop-watches, and has just announced his conclusions. One is that the star system is spiral, like the spinning, pinwheel nebulae observed far out in space.

"Stars near the galaxy's center move 24 miles a second faster than those at the outer edge," he said. "The earth is 33,000 light years from the center, or about two-thirds of the way out, and travels 180 miles a second."

Most of Professor Joy's investigation was done with the 100-inch telescope at the Carnegie Institution's Mt. Wilson Observatory.

"With this new computation of the galaxy's motion," he said, "we have the earth turning about its axis at nearly 1,000 miles an hour, revolving about the sun at 40,000 miles an hour, and traveling with the sun around the center of the galaxy at 650,000 miles an hour."

Infinite Universe Urged for Study By Noted Oxonian

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DAVIS, Texas, May 8—In a paper intended to draw astronomers out of narrow views limited to local or specialized star problems, Dr. E. A. Milne, Oxford University's brilliant mathematician and authority on problems cosmological, urged stellar researchers attending the international symposium here, not to ignore the possibility of an infinite universe being in complete agreement with theories of natural science.

Speaking in the shadow of McDonald Observatory's 82-inch telescope, now the second largest in the world, he attacked the problem of the nature of the universe as a whole as if it were any other dynamic problem, asserting that present day investigations of atoms, stars, and motion disclose possibility much more satisfying religiously.

"One Universe"

"I am not dabbling in theology," he said. "I merely invite you to consider the more attractive alternative, that all the differing possibilities are but different descriptions of the same entity, descriptions which originate from the adoption of different scales of time; that there is one universe, but many different possible descriptions of it; that there is actually no diversity of possibility in the universe itself but only a diversity of description."

Summing up the present questions toward which Dr. Milne feels astronomical research is focused, one might list them as follows:

1. Is the universe expanding or nonexpanding?
2. Is it finite in spacial extent or infinite?
3. Is the number of particles in it finite or infinite?
4. Is the space appropriate to it curved or flat?
5. Is its past history finite?
6. Is the universe homogeneous or not?

The answers to these questions, according to Dr. Milne, depend upon whether the investigator uses the classical scale of time or the modern "T" scale which is the time of the expanding universe. The first kind of time forces one to think in terms of a universe created at some definite era in the past, while the second idea of time necessitates the view that the universe is without beginning and without end, both in time and space.

Intuition's Place

Considering the latter possibility, he said, "An investigator is entitled to make use of all his sources of knowledge, however come by," appearing to agree with Prof. George Birkhoff of Harvard, who told natural scientists attending the Virginia meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science last December that more attention should be paid to knowledge gained intuitively.

Plan of Universe

The main architectural plan of the universe, which reveals how stars were made and that new ones are still being created out of primeval matter, has been discovered by the world's greatest telescope.

Dr. Edwin Hubble of Mt. Wilson Observatory, Calif., whose reports of things seen by the 100-inch eye have more than once in the past guided ideas of astronomers, made the report to the international astronomical conference here — the completion of a job begun 15 years ago.

He described 800 nebulae which the 100-inch has photographed. They show an unbroken sequence of change, from clouds of glowing material to stars in huge spirals. Each spiral is a "universe" by itself and apparently is as vast as the Milky Way.

Dr. Hubble said the "sequence" of the 800 nebulae shows four main phases. These are, first globular masses, then elliptical forms, lenses, and finally spirals. Each has a central area, like a nucleus, where the light is much brighter.

The dust clouds in space that astronomers have discovered in the Milky Way probably, weigh more than the total mass of the stars themselves.

This fact was brought out by Dr. Joel Stebbins of Washburn Observatory. He has been using the photo-electric cell to detect the dimming of star light due to interstellar dust.

Whites and Negroes in Step For Church Co-operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Leaders of the white and Negro races, meeting at the First Methodist Church in the twentieth annual state conference of the North Carolina Commission on Interracial Co-operation, were unanimous in the belief that, with a few exceptions, the two races are "marching together" more closely than at any time in the state's history.

White Dwarf Stars Found

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Fort Davis, Texas, May 8

As astronomers expected, Prof. G. P. Kuiper, who has been using the new McDonald telescope for several weeks now, since its completion early in the year, had a notable discovery to announce at the astronomical symposium; in fact, two of them. They turned out to be white dwarf stars located during the first month the new instrument was in use.

These are extremely hot stars with temperatures ranging from 12,000 to 15,000 degrees centigrade. They are so hot that neutrons and electrons are largely stripped from atoms so that only the nucleuses proton of hearts are left. In this way, matter can be more closely packed than on earth, and hence the stars weigh more. A cube the size of an ice cube, for example, would weigh about 18 tons. It is much like packing china cups, many more can be packed in a given container if all are broken first.

China Takes Democratic Step In Check by People's Council

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—China appears to have taken a genuine move toward democracy in the People's Political Council, a kind of reviewing committee that was established last July and today has proved itself to be exercising a very real democratic check upon the action of the Government.

Numbering approximately 150 members selected from various groups and including some stanch Oppositionists of various complexions, the Council might be compared to the inquiry committees of the American Congress.

The Council can interview Government leaders and summon them to appear before it for interrogation, which is at times pointed indeed. It can recommend Governmental actions based on its available information. Evidently its specific powers are rather vague, yet it has a power great already, and destined to become greater, in that it affords a concrete link with public opinion—something deeply respected in China, occasional evidence to the contrary notwithstanding.

Serving in Interim

The precise status of the Council would seem to be midway between that of a congress and that of an appointed committee. One-third of the membership is chosen by the Government and the other two-thirds by various sections of the people, including the Communists and a couple of smaller groups. It is admittedly an interim mechanism, serving through a period of crisis when the period of political tutelage is supposed to be over and the setting-up of any more democratic mechanism for the time out of the question. But it is regarded as the nearest approach to a voice of the people that has yet been heard at the seat of the National Government, and in several instances it has given uncomfortable moments to leaders who might otherwise have had no instrument of criticism pointed directly at them.

One great point that the Nationalists can make is that they represent the will of the Chinese people, whereas the governments of the occupied areas are mere puppets representing only the will of Japan. China's "Reds" have for years kept a contact with the people of their areas which the Kuomintang has failed to do—and it is this sort of contact which is now indispensable for all parties in the United Front.

In this connection the recent Fifth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang at Chungking proved an extremely heartening influence. It clearly showed a surprising lack of diverse views and this, probably, was due in large measure to the elimination a short time before of Wang Ching-wei and others who had constituted a partly submerged pro-peace faction. As matters stood, the United Front was the guiding note and indications are that it will be for an indefinite time to come. Conspicuous among the expressions was one of wholehearted endorsement of the Kuomintang policy by the Chinese Communists.

Call to the Masses

A manifesto issued some time after the close of the session said: "China has entered a new stage of her resistance against Japan. Upon this hinges the fall or rise of the Nation. For this reason, every citizens should redouble his efforts to tide over the present national crisis."

The statement laid special emphasis on the question of strengthening Chinese unity. The Kuomintang has been less successful than the Communists in enlisting the co-operations of the masses, particularly the great agrarian polulation. It pointed out that the National Government welcomes the aid of everyone who wishes to participate in the "San Min Chu Yi (Three People's Principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen) Revolution," irrespective of previous party connnections. This is a direct bid to everyone who has been previously in disfavor. While other countries in time of war often become politically reactionary, China has taken the opposite course and today permits a political liberalism never before known since the Chiang Kai-shek group began its National Government in Nanking in 1927.

Chief aims for the Nation, the manifesto declared, must be to achieve fullest national independence: to preserve the existence of the Chinese race; to concentrate all efforts for China's final victory; and to see that reconstruction follows destruction even while the war is still in progress.

This last aim seems likely to replace somewhat the destructive "scorched earth" policy which certainly ruined much of what the Japanese took over, but in some instances—notably at Changsha, and with reference to factories which might have been removed inland and preserved — hurt Chinese strength.

U. S. Labor Bureau Sifts Whys Of Dent in Millinery Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 8—Milady's never-ending quest for ever-changing styles in hats has led to serious depression in the millinery industry that can only be remedied if the manufacturer and women consumers work together to steady the caprice that now rules, says the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

Puzzled as to why their industry should have remained depressed throughout 1935 and 1936 when most manufacturing industries were showing gains, the milliners sent a delegation to Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, to urge her department to make a thorough-going study of the industry. The results have just been published by Miss Bertha M. Nienburg, Chief Economist of the Women's Bureau.

If the milliners would stop catering to the low-paying, young, capricious customer and center their attention on the 2,500,000 professional women between 30 and 55 who could be interested in buying three or four good hats a year and homemakers of the same ages who could be counted on to buy two hats, then their industry would again become an "economic and cultural force," Miss Nienburg suggests.

Describing hand-to-mouth operations that now dominate the industry, Miss Nienburg advises manufacturers to first set their own house in order. "They must," she says, "be able to obtain credit from legitimate sources at legitimate rates; adopt efficient purchasing methods; plan each season's production with the aid of style research agencies; undertake cost accounting, now inadequate; and negotiate advance sales on the basis of preliminary designs."

Then she suggests that the manufacturers call in "serious-minded women" and walks of like with "a quickened artistic sense" to assist in appraising style suggestions before they are offered to the retailer. At present the manufacturer feeds the market with small orders for immediate delivery until he finds out if a new mode is to capture women's fancy or is to turn out to be a dud.

In New York City, which produced more than half the total hats in the country in 1937, average weekly earnings averaged $27.18 for all workers—the highest of any city. On the cheapest grades of hats profits were as low as three cents a hat.

Union Under Bill of Rights, Butler's Solution for World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—If the democracies could get the peoples now struggling under dictatorships to accept the American Bill of Rights, the world would be on its way to a very different condition of thought than now prevails, in the opinion of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and head of Columbia University, writing in the current issue of "International Conciliation," official organ of the Endowment.

Dr. Butler sees the policy of nation-building pursued by some Powers as designed to get rid of elements they do not like and to gain possession of adjacent territory. This. he holds, is one of the chief disturbing elements in world affairs.

World Federation Coming

"That nation-building process will go on until the time shall come—and I wish, indeed, it might come soon; 20 years ago we thought it had arrived—when these nations, instead of attempting to prey upon each other, to take advantage of each other either in a military or in an economic sense, shall find it possible to bind themselves together in a world federation that will do for them all that our national federation did for us 150 years ago," he says.

"There is no other solution of the world problem in terms of peace and prosperity, and the longer it is postponed, the greater will be the loss in human life and the greater the disturbance and distress to our civilization."

Dr. Butler holds that every nation is now engaged in an economic war against other nations, whereas international co-operation should obtain. He makes a strong plea for world-wide acceptance of the Bill of Rights, characterizing it as "the 461 most important words in the world today."

Mussolini on Liberty

"What we have to contradict—not by argument or by words, but by action—is the statement which Mussolini made to me in conversation when we were arguing this matter," Dr. Butler continued. "I said something about liberty; that a great many people thought liberty was dying.

"'Dying?' said Premier Mussolini. 'Liberty is not dying. It is dead.'

"That is the position we have to confute, and we have to prove it by the way we conduct our Government; by the way in which we conduct our lives, and by the ideals toward which we guide, through education, the lives of those who are going to be the men and women of the generation that lies ahead of us. . . .

"There is a growing conviction among the people of the United States that the threatening international situation calls for the adoption by our Government of a more definite foreign policy—a policy calculated to serve as a stabilizing and guiding factor in a world in distress; a policy capable of preserving the freedom which Americans cherish. . . ."

Methodist Laymen Granted More Power in New Church

By the Rev. Ralph Stoody

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 8—An enlargement of the place of laymen in the Methodist Church is forecast in action taken here May 6 by the Uniting Conference in which a Board of Lay Activities was authorized as part of the machinery of the new denomination now being formed by the merger of three previously separate branches of Methodism.

Other enactments included a provision for two publishing agents to serve as executives for the Board of Publication to administer the four printing plants which now become common property of the new Methodism. Plans contemplating a department of promotion and publicity to be set up in 1940 were also adopted.

Laymen Predominate

The Board of Lay Activities is one in which laymen will outnumber ministers two to one, which is unprecedented. Its purpose is to deepen the spiritual life of the laymen and to secure among them increasing loyalty and interest. The ultimate hope is to build an active working force in each church. The Board will be composed of 24 laymen, 6 bishops, and 6 ministers. The duties of these directors will be to promote Christian stewardship, personal evangelism, lay-speaking, circulation of church papers, sound systems of church support, church attendance, work among boys and youth, and participation in general co-operative movements. The plan is taken from a similar board in the Southern Church of which G. L. Morelock, a layman of Nashville, Tenn., is now executive secretary.

But three days remain to run through many pages of committee reports drawn in an effort to harmonize the three disciplines. This will require three sessions a day to reach adjournment. A colorful service formally declaring the completion of the union will close the conference May 10.

Assignment of Bishops

Near the close will come the assignment of bishops to jurisdictions and Episcopal residences. While the Episcopacy Committee has completed most of its work of assignment no public announcement is expected until Tuesday or Wednesday. The present list, therefore, is not official.

Bishop Herbert Welch, who was requested by the Board of Bishops to return temporarily from the retired status to duty in Boston following the passing of Bishop Charles Wesley Burns, will probably be replaced by Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, now of the Omaha area. Bishop Oxnam was at one time a professor in Boston University School of Theology. He left to become President of DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.

The northeastern jurisdiction, including New England, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, will be administered as one unit under the leadership of six bishops. This permits re-establishment of an Episcopal residence in upstate New York. Syracuse, according to present plans, will be chosen, and Bishop Charles Wesley Flint of Atlanta, Ga., may be assigned there. He was formerly Chancellor of Syracuse University. The other Eastern Episcopal residences will be Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Washington, and Philadelphia.

Women As Ministers

The question of granting full ministerial rights to women in the new Methodist church has produced the first split committee report. The majority report, when the matter comes before the conference, will hold against granting such professional status to women, while a minority report, according to the present intention of members of the Committee on Ministry, will urge concurrence with the petitions which are seeking full orders for women.

Another difference may grow out of the effort to place in the discipline the famous social creed of the churches. The creed expresses interest in the regulation of working conditions for women, the abolition of child labor, security for old age, the right of employee and employer alike to organize for collective bargaining and for social action, the safeguarding of the farmer and his family, and the preservation of all the values of rural life, and seeks to defend the rights of racial groups. The statement on world peace concedes the need of an army and navy for "police purposes" but redupiates war and stands against the oppression by compulsory military service of conscientious objectors.

Court Ruling Asked On Rights of Unions

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The United States Circuit Court of Appeals was asked to decide whether unions have the right to "strike, picket, and use secondary boycott" to cause dismissal of non-union employees, and whether violation of the antitrust laws deprive labor of protection under the anti-injunction provisions of the Norris-La Guardia Act.

Both points were raised by counsel for Wilson and Company, meat packers, in an appeal from District Court refusal to grant an injunction last February restraining three unions from picketing and boycotting.

The unions called a strike last December for a closed shop agreement.

Stark Leads Drive on 'Bossism'

Political machines targets of Missouri Governor in energetic campaign to purify his party.

Interviews with the Governors of eight States in the middle area of the United States were sought, in the desire to ascertain, appraise, and estimate measures prepared by them in dealing with problems of public relief, taxation and social welfare. Incidental to these are the problems of transportation and industrial unemployment. The following is the fourth of eight articles.

By Frank L. Perrin

Ushered somewhat ceremoniously into the picturesque Executive Mansion at Missouri's capital, Jefferson City, by a courteous Negro of the old school, I met Molly Stark, namesake of the courageous Yankee woman of Revolutionary times. She was introduced by her charming mother, wife of Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, host at an informal luncheon. It is observed in passing that the chief dish served, unless the Governor or some of his friends have access to a private fish pond, would have been contraband in a region farther north.

A little later, returning to my hotel in the spacious and shiny Stark family car, piloted by a liveried and attentive driver, it was observed that the bellboys and the conservative clerk who had permitted me to occupy a room the night before had suddenly become generous in their attentions and eager to be of service.

The invitation to the Governor's home was a sequel to a somewhat longer and less formal visit at his office in the Capitol. The way had been paved by an old newspaper friend of long standing who would, I believe, have vouched for me had this been necessary. Of this there appeared to be no need. Governor Stark is easy to meet. There is no outward veneer or camouflage. We spoke and understood a common language. He served in the World War as a major of artillery, despite the fact that he was graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis along about 1912. I wondered, and sought to discover, just how much of a politician he had become since he enlisted as leader of the Missouri Democracy in 1936.

Linked to the Soil

Entirely apart from the traditions of Army and Navy there loomed an older and lineally bequeathed tradition which might bind him to the soil. It was the Governor's great-grandfather, I am told, who, some 90 years ago, settled upon a tract of the rich delta of the Mississippi River near what is now the City of Louisiana. The soil was assayed as admirable for horticulture. It was there that the great Stark Nurseries were established. The present proprietors, among them the Governor, are financing and making possible the carrying on of the research and experimental work of the distinguished Luther Burbank. In the nurseries there was propagated, from a vagrant twig of unexplained and unexplainable ancestry, a most excellent successor to the famous Delicious apple.

Thus it is discovered that political direction and management, sometimes called statecraft, is not the vocation but merely the avocation of Lloyd C. Stark. Despite this it is generally agreed that he is doing a good piece of work. The Democratic Party of Missouri, despite occasional upsets and seasons of standing in the corner because of transgressions shamelessly admitted, had grown to be autocratic and offensively domineering. There remained for someone able and courageous enough to undertake it, a delayed and too long postponed process of cleansing and purging. The political bosses didn't think Governor Stark was the man who would tempt fate by defying intrenched power.

Then Things Happened

Indeed it appeared during the first two years of the Governor's term that the bosses were right in their guess. But early this year things began to happen. Disclosures publicly made led to the unseating of a favorite and protégé of the Kansas City ringleader, Thomas C. Pendergast, familiarly referred to as the "Boss." Mr. Pendergast had supported the Governor in his election campaign, and had expected to be treated with consideration. With the die once cast Governor Stark moved rapidly. Threatened and defied by the ring politicians, he massed his forces for a decisive battle. Kansas City election frauds were investigated by both Federal and State grand juries and hundreds of convictions followed. More recently, Mr. Pendergast and others have been indicted for alleged frauds in income tax payments.

Governor Stark's unorthodoxy, judged by the rules and tenets of the older school of his party, his non-conformance to the prescribed code, combine to array him, at least for the moment, on the side of the New Deal adherents. His campaign against his present political adversaries has unquestionably been aided by Department of Justice investigators. And this is as it should be. No debt has been contracted. The conviction is inescapable, knowing something of the integrity, the high purpose, the fidelity and courage of Governor Stark, that his future political activities, either during his present term of office or thereafter, will be dictated, not by opportunism, but by an unshakable consecration to the right.

By a Staff Artist

Lloyd C. Stark
Governor of Missouri

Military Welcomes Decried By Women's League for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 8—The military welcome given President Somoza, of Nicaragua, on his arrival in Washington last week met with sharp censure from the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, assembled in the capital for their annual meeting.

In a resolution, the women said they "appreciate the visit of the President of Nicaragua and are happy that our nation offers him a cordial welcome"; but "deplore and protest the great military display that accompanied his reception."

"We hope," they added, "that the precedent is not hereby established of greeting heads of governments in the manner used by military dictatorships but alien to the practice of American democracy."

Deliberations of the League, meeting in a hotel close to the White House, were practically drowned out during the Somoza welcome by the roar of flying fortresses, overhead.

Regulations Passed

In other resolutions, the League asked Congress to appropriate $100,000 to continue the La Follette civil liberties inquiry, urged passage of the Wagner-Rogers bill to admit German refugee children, endorsed mandatory neutrality legislation, the war referendum amendment, an arms and munitions embargo, and a war profits tax law. The alien detention bill, just passed by the House, was opposed.

The women brought their annual meeting to a close with a visit to the White House where they were received by Mrs. Roosevelt, and a banquet at which Nora Waln, author of the best-seller, "Reaching for the Stars' was the chief speaker.

The Quaker authoress warned the women to "live peacefully in your own hearts before you go out and preach peace." recalling a saying of Confucius that only those who could rule themselves were fit to rule others, she told them, "peace begins in your own hearts and homes. Only such a one who finds it there is fit to preach peace abroad.

Voorhis a Speaker

Representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California, sharply attacked Americans who "side in with heads of foreign governments against the President of the United States," warning them that in so doing they are "attacking the thing America stands for in the world today."

Collective security policies were attacked by Dean Harold E. B. Speight, Dean of Swarthmore College, who described them as relying "in the last resort upon the weapons of destruction."

Before adjourning the women chose Dr. Gertrude C. Bussey, of Goucher College, as their new National President to succeed Mrs. Hannah Clother Hull, of Swarthmore, Penna., who becomes Honorary National President.

Other officers elected were Mrs. Carlton L. Hommel, First Vice-President; Mrs. Dorothy Medders Robinson, Second Vice-President; Representative Caroline O'Day, Third Vice-President; Miss Margaret E. Jones, Secretary; Dr. Helen Taft Manning, Treasurer, and Mrs. Frederick J. Taussig, Treasurer of International Funds.

Inter-American Holding Advised For Panama Canal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The democracy and security of the New World would be consolidated by the inter-Americanization of the Panama Canal, according to Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, Aprista Party leader now in seclusion in Peru.

Señor de la Torre, a vigorous Socialist leader, champions what is known as an Indo-American viewpoint. Indo-Americanism is not so much antiforeign as anti-imperialist. Its goal is the economic freedom of South American states and release from "semi-colonial" status.

Señor de la Torre's advocacy of the inter-Americanization of the Panama Canal in La Nacion daily of this city provoked widespread controversy in connection with formation of the "Roosevelt line" from Alaska to Cape Horn

His method is to play on the threat of the "black international of European Fascism," to draw attention to his proposal. Latin Americans, he says, should they be called upon to resist Fascism, would fight with much more zest if they had both a material and spiritual stake in the defense of Panama.

He argues that the United States has recognized the moral necessity of inter-American union by repeated overtures to line up this continent in a common front against aggression. These have succeeded to a great degree, and President Roosevelt is now rightly regarded as the leader of democracy in the Americas.

Señor de la Torre also sees Washington's recognition of the other American powers' interest in the Panama Canal by its talks with countries to the north and south of the Canal and its interest in building naval and air bases in Cuba and other Caribbean islands.

He quotes American strategists and all recent moves, including those affecting the British West Indian possessions and the Azores, as well as the revival of the Nicaraguan alternative passage, prove that Washington considers that the Panama Canal is not invulnerable.

Therefore, he argues, the United States has provided the best case for inter-Americanization, which, in his opinion, would best be carried out on the basis of the Suez regime. All American states would own shares. There would be no objection to the United States holding the biggest block. If the Nicaraguan route succeeded, a similar regime would be called for there.

An inter-American regime would be a guarantee, he says, against disappearance of "good neighborliness," which might occur if the "imperialist party" came into power again in the United States.

Panama should be what its place on the map indicates, he says—the pivot and rallying-place of continental unity and defense.

Junior Leagues' Problems Discussed

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 8 (AP)—The problem of professional membership brought about by an altered economic picture faces the Association of Junior Leagues, its national President, Miss Helen Leovy of Pittsburgh, told delegates today at the concluding session of the Association's convention here.

Miss Leovy said the basic purpose of the League was to train members with leisure time for community service but declared more and more eligible young women were being drawn each year into business and professional fields.

League membership, she said in her annual report, has shown an average gain of 2½ per cent each year for the past six years, with a "significant increase in the number of League members giving actual service and guidance to the community's cultural programs."

Mrs. H. W. Holland of St. Petersburg, Fla., was elected Vice-President and Mrs. Bradner W. Lee Jr., Los Angeles, Treasurer. Miss Leovy and Mrs. George V. Ferguson of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Secretary, were elected last year for two-year terms.

'Through at 40' Suggestion Faces Growing Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There is evidence that the "Through at Forty" idea is on the run. In Washington, the Committee on Employment Problems of Older Workers, appointed last year by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has issued a report of which the leading thought was a denunciation of "the idea that workers are through after 40." It recommended that the Federal Government lead an attack on the unemployment problem by abolition of age limits for entrance into the Government service except for positions which require physical strength and endurance.

In New York, Adjutant Mabel Murray, Director of the Salvation Army's two vocational guidance and placement centers, has developed a set of six steps by means of which the "forty-phobia" can be overcome. Adjutant Murray found 5,002 jobs for New Yorkers last year.

Forty-Plus Club

In Boston, Roland Darling decided too many capable men over 40 but unemployed were crossing his path. He organized the Forty-Plus Club

Adjutant Murray compressed her recommendations into the following:

1. Discourage all organizations seeking to capitalize a 40 deadline.
2. Organize key people who are in touch with personnel and employment agencies, to spread the gospel of fair play for mature workers, and special consideration for none.
3. Attack the forty-plus thinking habit by persuading people to drop the phrase.
4. Encourage adult education. Broadcast names and addresses of schools where mature workers may acquire additional equipment.
5. Spread the new findings by educators like Thorndyke, that older persons learn as quickly as young ones.
6. Urge public works officials to see that older workers get their share of jobs, and do not suffer discrimination in layoffs."

Ten-Year Employment

A survey of large employment agencies in New York, which was the original spur to Mr. Darling's plan, revealed that many employers consider that employees were not sufficiently experienced until they were 30, and were "too old" when they reached 40.

When Mr. Darling formed the Forty-Plus Club it had a nucleus of 13 men, capable, intelligent, men accustomed to receiveing incomes above $3,500; men with families, well-established homes, whose children had been given reason to suppose they could count on a college education and who, for no reason of their making, suddenly found their means of keeping their families in comfort whisked awav overnight.

The idea of the club was that each member would try to sell not himself, but the other fellow, on the theory that many men can sell someone else but cannot sell himself into a job. One by one the original 13 men got jobs; in six months the club had a membership of 100. People all over the country began to hear of Mr. Darling and his idea. Duplicates of the club were formed in other areas than Boston.

Among findings brought out by Secretary Perkins' Committee are the following:

"Although the Government provides a larger share of employment for older workers than private industry, nevertheless the practice of setting age limits in public employment does contribute an artificial and unjustifiable limitation, and does set an undesirable example to private industry. We urge the appointing officers throughout the Government service in making appointments and reinstatements, to do so solely on the basis of qualifications, and without regard to age."

California Town To Celebrate Light

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Though 86 years old, North San Juan, a northern California mining town that boasted the first long distance telephone in California, recently for the first time was illuminated by electricity.

A "Let There Be Light" celebration will be held May 13 and 14. With the increase in the price of gold and new methods of handling low grade ore, North San Juan, once a rich hydraulic mining center, has seen a revival.

Of All Things . . . !

Aquatic Peregrinations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHLAND, Ore.—"Shall we take an early walk around town and see the new gardens?" asked Mr. Swan of his mate.

"By all means, darling," she gaily responded, "Wait until I smooth down my feathers a trifle," and immediately they were on their way.

All of which is very interesting to the swans but means only trials and tribulation to the police and park board who are responsible for the beautiful birds. It is a real task to herd the pair back to their home on the Lake in Lithia Park, for as one policeman described it, "They run like ants, each in a different direction."

For a long time Lithia Park had wanted a pair of swans for what is known as the Upper Lake and after much difficulty they finally succeeded in securing these interesting birds. The first season they remained quietly on the Lake where they had been installed, but with the coming of spring the wanderlust started them on sightseeing tours through the Park. For a brief period they confined themselves to a morning jaunt down the paths to a small pond near the entrance to the Park and would return to their original home in the evening.

But now they have started touring the city streets and the police department is in despair and wants to know what can be done about it. Any good ideas will be appreciated they say.

Rewards for Teacher

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo. (AP)—Because she had "done such a good job of teaching" his son this year, a Texas manufacturer recently displayed his gratitude by offering Miss Mary Everett, third grade teacher, an "all-expenses paid" trip by plane to either of the world fairs.

Autoist Left His 'Card'

PLAINFIELD, N. J. (AP)—Patrolman Arthur Erber, called to the scene of an early morning automobile crash, found no car in sight.

In the soft wood of a loose telegraph pole, he noticed imprinted the license number of one of New Jersey's new miniature auto tags.

A checkup revealed the name of the owner of the car, who was given a traffic summons charging careless driving.

Ready for the Fair

CHICAGO (AP)—The Mayokok family isn't taking any chances of going without their favorite dish while attending the New York World's Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Mayokok and their youngsters, Weokana, Tumasysuk, Ongoona, and Argustuk, are taking reindeer meat along with them.

The Eskimo family arrived here from Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, traveling 6,000 miles by dogsled, airplane, steamer and train.

Tuxedo Ties Tidyly Tied

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—A police car sped to a residence on an emergency call. A disheveled man met Detective Leo Granger at the curb with the cry "Can you tie a tuxedo bow tie?" He'd spent a futile hour trying, he explained.

Detective Granger could, and did.

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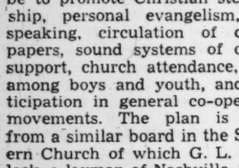

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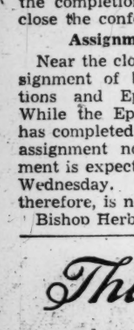

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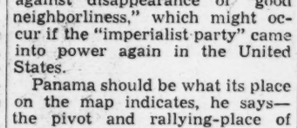

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Aid for Peru's President Aim Of Plebiscite on 10 Reforms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—Preparations are moving ahead for the national plebiscite June 18 to pronounce on 10 reforms to the 1933 Constitution. These are aimed to strengthen the presidential rather than the parliamentary regime.

After the reforms have been voted, general elections will be held October 20 to elect the President, two Vice-Presidents, and all the Senators and Deputies. These authorities, with their new duties prescribed for them, will commence governing the following December 8.

Peru's political organization, today, according to President Benavides, is a "hybrid regime under two different systems." He says "parliamentarism has failed" and the Executive must be given more power. This change does not mean any repudiation of democracy. Parliament's "wholesome faculties for political control and protection of finance will be purified and strengthened."

Proposals Listed

The ten proposed reforms are:

1. Abolition of an obligatory opposition. The co-existence of the defeated minority group side by side with the winning majority is held to be opposed to sound legislation.

2. Deputies' term to be increased from five to six years. One-third will be renewed each two years, by drawing.

3. Right of concession of pensions and monetary grants to be transferred from the Legislature to the Executive.

4. Limitation of Legislature's rights to appoint inquiry commissions except when fiscal and financial investigation is strictly necessary; and senators and deputies only ask questions through their own chamber.

5. The Executive to have sole powers regarding taxation, customs, tariffs and public appointments.

6. Empower the Executive to promulgate the laws for the foregoing during the parliamentary recess.

7. Re-establishment of Executive rights regarding submission and enforcement of laws.

8. Increase the presidential terms from five to six years.

9. Abolition of the obligation of President and Ministers to attend Senate and Chamber to expound policies.

10. Budget estimates to be converted into law by January 1 each year whether the Legislature has approved these or not.

Voting will be "compulsory and public." Voters will be those inscribed up to July 1, 1936, and those over 21 years who are on the military service registers. A "Yes" or "No" must be put by the side of each reform. A double blank will be considered favorable to the reform. If approved, the reforms will be co-ordinated and promulgated by the Executive.

To Pass on Unions

There are also a number of "transitional reforms" which must be voted on. One of these states that the new Congress will legislate on the organization of unions and corporations.

President Benavides, who refuses to rule again, has appealed for the "sacred union of all Peruvians," to make the plebiscite a success—to the student and workingman, to the capitalist and the employee and "to those who have reached old age." If this appeal is not answered, he says, "the country will know whom to condemn, and, whom tomorrow's history will indicate as the passive, secret or direct causes of its misfortunes, its misery and its ruin.

"For the first time in history," he says, "a head of state, whose term is about to expire and which will expire without fail on the given day, proposes to the nation a plebiscitary consultation, the results of which will closely benefit his legal successor and which is exempt from any personal motives and from any party aim. It is supported by the daily experience I have acquired in the Government and inspired solely by the permanent interest of the people.

"A plebiscite will not delay the 1939 elections for a single day. Whatever the results, the elections will be held in accordance with the summons I shall make on the day fixed by law. The vote will be on constitutional bases and its legitimacy guaranteed by autonomous electoral juries. On December 8, therefore, in conformity with the results of the plebiscite, Congress and the executive power will be constitutionally completed."

'Intellectual' Needs of Mrs. Hen Topic of Study by Federal Experts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELTSVILLE, Md., May 8—The hen is today the subject of an intensive study by Government experts at the experimental farm of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry, here in an effort to help poultry producers increase their profits.

That the hen's "intellectual" needs should enter into the study may seem entirely out of the realm of possibility, but, nevertheless, the intelligence and psychology of the laying hen are among the chief things the experts are trying to determine. Since there is today no "intelligence quotient" for chickens, the Government agents are seriously seeking to establish what it is that disturbs the hen's mental balance; what throws her into a psychological turmoil, and following the old law of mental control over body, makes her lay fewer eggs than she might have laid had she not suffered a mental disturbance.

The main job of the grower of livestock, whether the stock be bird or beast, is to obtain the most economical and profitable returns for his labor, food and housing. Today, with nutritional details fairly well in hand, attention turns strongly to the psychology of the farm animal, and points are being established which promise advancement in profitable production even more striking than that granted by nutritional science alone.

They promise, moreover, the dawn of newer methods of controlling the livestock's environment and surroundings, with greater emphasis upon its mental peace and well-being, so that they may work in harmony and give nutrition scope to yield its fullest effects.

Lafayette Offers Engineering Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa.—As an aid to help High School and Preparatory School students who expect to enter College decide whether they have an aptitude for engineering, Lafayette College will again hold an engineering guidance conference from June 25 to July 8, it was announced by President William Mather Lewis. It will be the sixth such conference to be held.

In the past, many students entered college without a definite idea as to a career, and the guidance conferences are being held to acquaint such students with the demands made by the modern engineering age and to help them determine whether they are suited for such work.

The purpose of the conference is to provide counsel and guidance. During the conference, inspection trips will be made to laboratories and industrial plants, talks will be given by authorities of the several branches of the engineering profession, personal conferences will be held and aptitude determinations made by national authorities on vocational guidance. Mines and quarries in this vicinity will also be visited.

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World Affairs Notebook

Progress in India

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gandhi's victory in the election of his nominee Dr. Rajendra Prasad in place of the extremist Subhas Chandra Bose as President of the India National Congress Party is a triumph for the moderates which augurs well for the new Constitution, due to come into effect early in 1941.

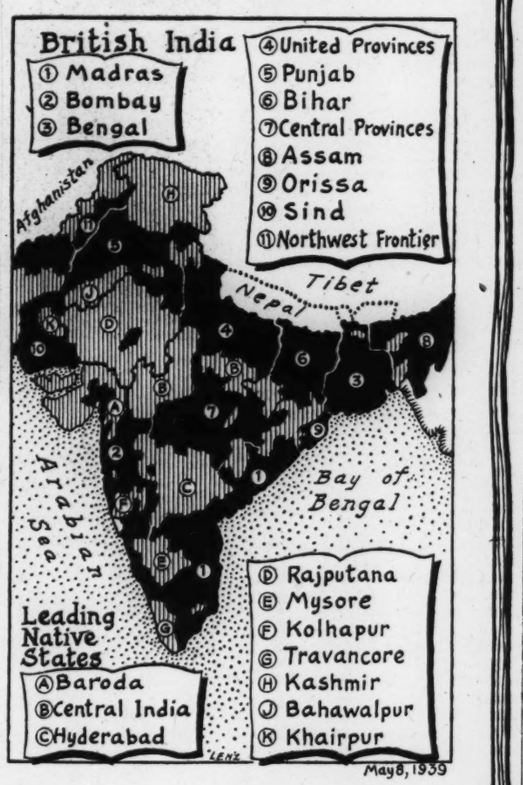
The new Constitution, enacted at Westminster in 1935, came into partial operation April, 1937, with general elections for the new local Legislatures in the 11 Provinces of British India. The Federal part of the Constitution is to be introduced in 1941.

The Congress Party after strong protests participated in the 1937 elections, winning a majority of seats in six of the eleven Provinces. By the end of 1937 the Governors of the Provinces, after some controversy with the Congress Party, finally had formed their Cabinets.

For Federal Rule, the Constitution needed the voluntary adhesion of the rulers of at least half the total population of the States. To secure that amount of co-operation is the task that the Viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow, is now actively engaged upon. His work is the more difficult since the Congress Party, having increased its influence to eight instead of six Provinces, has made the Princes cautious about Federation.

A great struggle between the Congress Party and the Princes has developed, due to the fact that the Princes, whose domains include 39 per cent of the area and 23 per cent of the population of India, are entitled to fill one third of the seats in the Federal Parliament. Since their present paternal government would enable them to control the votes of their delegates and so block nationalist legislation, the Congress Party is agitating for democratization of the States—a controversy in which Britain has declined to share. The Viceroy, however, looks to a settlement in two years' time.

A Monday Feature



German-Italian Military Accord

MILAN, Italy, May 8 (AP)—Italy and Germany announced yesterday their intention of signing a political and military accord "to contribute effectively to assuring peace in Europe."

The announcement was made in a communiqué issued immediately after the conclusion of the two-day talks between Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italy's Foreign Minister, and Joachim von Ribbentrop, Germany's Foreign Mnnister.

The text of the commuiqué follows:

"In the conversations which the Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, and the Foreign Minister of the Reich, Herr von Ribbentrop, had on the sixth and seventh of May, the present general political situation was examined with care.

"The perfect identity of view of the two Governments was confirmed once again and it was decided to establish the relation of the two States of the axis definitely as well as from the formal point of view in a political and military pact.

"In this way Italy and Germany intend to contribute effectively to assuring peace in Europe."

Polish Issues Not Mentioned

Some surprise was occasioned by the failure of the communiqué to refer to the German-Polish controversy over the Free City of Danzig and Pomorze (the Polish Corridor) which was understood to have formed an important subject in the talks.

Fascists, however, said they interpreted the announcement as meaning that Italy left Germany free to deal with the issue in its own way, promising its military support if a conflict should result.

But the hope was expressed in Fascist circles that a peaceful settlement of German-Polish problems would be achieved. Fascists said they believed that the Italian-German accord would tend to persuade Poland to adopt a less uncompromising attitude toward German demands.

The military accord was considered in political circles as intended above all to be a reply to what Fascists call "the French-British policy of encirclement of the totalitarian States."

The partnership known as the Rome-Berlin Axis in which Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini have worked together hitherto has been an informal, unwritten arrangement.

Known as Pact of Milan

The decision to convert the Axis into a formal political and military alliance insured that the two nations would fight side by side in any European war, it was said.

But though political circles regarded it as a step in a counter-attack against the French-British front, an authoritative Fascist insisted that the alliance was "not directed against anyone."

The treaty is to be known as the Pact of Milan and its precise terms probably will be agreed upon within two weeks, after which ratifications will be exchanged.

Some Fascists expressed the view that Italy now would tend to exert a moderating influence on German policy in order to protect itself against becoming involved in a war in which its own interests were not directly at stake.

They said it was likely that Italy would renew efforts to promote a peaceful settlement of the German-Polish dispute.

Duce Gets Right to Intervene

It was pointed out that whereas until now Signor Mussolini had a friendly right to counsel Herr Hitler on his policy toward Poland, under the new treaty he will have a formal and legal basis for intervening.

Although it was conceded generally in political circles that a solution of the German-Polish dispute acceptable to both Nations might be difficult, it was not regarded as impossible.

Virginio Gayda, authoritative Fascist editor, gave an assurance that Herr Hitler had no intention of "precipitating events" in the Free City of Danzig.

He said that Germany, though desiring that the Danzig problem be decided by the people of the Free City, would wait for Poland to resume negotiations and was hopeful that Britain and France would "recognize their error and responsibility in time and leave Poland free to lead its own life." (This apparently was a reference to the British-French pledge to aid Poland in event of an attack on its independence.)

"But this German moderation," Signor Gayda warned, "must not be interpreted as encouragement of undue intransigeance."

The editor said, however, that the Danzig problem was in an acute stage and he blamed Anglo-French action in getting Poland into their front for the situation.

Axis Negotiators Confer in English

By the Associated Press

Milan, Italy, May 8

The Foreign Ministers of Italy and Germany, Count Galeazzo Ciano and Joachim von Ribbentrop, conversed in English throughout their two-day conference which ended yesterday.

They chose English in preference to French, the other language they have in common.

'Blow to Encirclement'

BERLIN, May 8 (AP)—The officially-inspired commentary service Deutsche Dienst today viewed the announced German-Italian military agreement as a "crushing blow against the aggressive encirclement policy which England and France, with the co-operation of certain third states (Poland, Rumania, Greece), have long pursued against the powers of the Axis (Germany, Italy).

Deutsche Dienst said:

"The result of Milan is the success of the constructive will of the Axis powers which finds its expression in action and not in empty words which we recently heard from the other side of the great waters under the cloak of world benefaction . . . (A reference to President Roosevelt's April 15 appeal to Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini for 10 or 25-year nonaggression pledges to 31 specified nations.)

"The German-Italian pact is an invincible bulwark against all dangerous attempts of war agitators to dash Europe and the world into misfortune."

Poland Not Surprised

WARSAW, May 8—(AP)—Foreign diplomatic circles expressed the view here that Poland's attitude would not be swayed by the announcement of a new German-Italian military alliance.

No official comment was available concerning the pact, and the Polish Foreign Office was expected to make a careful study of the situation, considering the prevailing tension between Warsaw and Berlin, before making any statement.

In unofficial circles, however, the first reaction was that the new pact was no more than a new tactical move, for Poland always has regarded the Axis as a potential military alliance.

Tension between the Reich and Poland found expression in many minor ways. Polish travelers arriving from Germany reported trains were being delayed by what the Poles considered an unjustifiably detailed German customs examination.

In many cases, it was stated, Poles were ordered to undress completely so their clothes might be examined with the explanation that money smuggling was being guarded against.

In Bydgoszcz, the largest town in the Polish Corridor, Polish authorities closed a German theater yesterday to avoid any possibility of reprisals by the Polish public for a reported assault on Polish actors last Sunday in German Silesia.

There were continued demonstrations of patriotism. Trade unions controlled by the National Unity Movement, the Government Party, presented seven heavy machine guns to the Army in a Warsaw outdoor gathering.

Col. Zygmuht, Chief of Staff of the National Unity Movement, in a short address said Poland was ready and would under no circumstances yield any of its territory or rights.

Gen. Joseph Zajac, Inspector for Air Defense, in an interview, informed the public that Poland could not afford to supply its civilian population with gas masks and advised individuals to purchase them. He said time and money had been spent in perfecting a Polish gas mask which could be purchased cheaply (for about $3).

Italy Stages Sham Battle

CESANO DI ROMA, Italy, May 8 (AP)—Premier Mussolini put on a sham battle today to show Col. Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, Chief of Staff of the German Army, a sample of the Italian infantry's preparedness.

Under the appraising eyes of the German officer, troops of the 82d Division "took" two hill positions in a 20-minute offensive.

Wearing his new Italian decoration, the Grand Cross of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, General von Brauchitsch watched the spectacle from a high hill with Signor Mussolini and King Victor Emmanuel. He chatted with the Premier in German.

The spectacular advance of flame-throwers spurting fire added realism to the show. Light artillery sent shells over the heads of advancing infantrymen in an exhibition of precision shooting.

Free Press Attack Brings Convictions

MOBILE, Ala. (AP)—A Federal Court jury has just convicted five of six persons on trial here, on charges of conspiring to interfere with freedom of the press.

Bart B. Chamberlain, Jr., Assistant State Solicitor, was acquitted.

Sam Powe, a political figure, was given seven years in federal prison and a $500 fine by Judge John McDuffie. His brother, John Power, received 18 months in prison and a $200 fine.

Peter Crolich, former barroom operator, received 3½ years in prison and a $200 fine.

George McKenzie, in whose house the conspirators were charged with trapping and photographing an editor in a compromising position, was given five years and a $200 fine. His wife, Miriam McKenzie, was given two years in prison.

The jurors deliberated approximately six hours after hearing the judge charge them that "the right to go about and speak one's mind and have it in print is a right guaranteed by the United States Constitution.

The Government's contention was that the six on trial conspired to intimidate Henry P. Ewald, former executive editor of the Mobile Press Register, who was conducting a campaign against gambling.

The indictments were brought under Title 18, Section 51 of the U. S. Code which prohibits conspiracy to intimidation "of any citizen in the free exercise of . . . or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution of the United States."

Street Promoted In Air Ministry

LONDON (AP)—Sir Arthur Street was appointed permanent Undersecretary of the Air Ministry, succeeding Sir Donald Banks, to whom he had served heretofore as assistant. Sir Donald was named a member of the Import Duties Advisory Committee.

Polish President Gets Wide Power In Emergencies

WARSAW, May 6 (AP)—The Legal Committee of the Sejm, the Lower House of the Polish Parliament, unanimously approved May 8 a bill granting special powers to President Moscicki.

It would give the President wide authority to issue decrees on matters concerning national defense, economics, and finance until the next regular session of Parliament in early December.

The measure is customary, granting powers to the President during the interim periods when Parliament is not in session, but it takes on added significance in view of the gravity of the international situation.

The measure now will go to the Sejm and the Senate.

Eugene Kwiatkowski, Vice-Premier and Minister of Finance, told the Committee that the main purpose of the bill, which was requested by the Government, was to enable prompt settlement of economic and financial matters connected with the defense of the country.

He pointed out, however, that the Government was not resorting to Article 79 of the Constitution, which allows the President automatically, without the permission of Parliament, to issue decrees when the country is "endangered."

Appeal for Peace Renewed by Pope; Envoys Are Active

VATICAN CITY, —(AP)— Pope Pius XII renewed his appeal for "that peace so ardently desired by uneasy humanity." The Pope's plea was made in a speech delivered in French and radiocast from Vatican City to the Eucharistic Congress at Algiers, Algeria.

It followed a week of conferences between papal nuncios and Government officials in various European capitals, reputedly in carrying out the Pope's endeavor to find means of assuring the Continent against an outbreak of war.

The Pope exhorted the world to pray for "the peace promised to men of good will, peace in souls troubled by the appeals and seductions of false doctrines, peace among nations trembling in unceasing anxiety."

He called the Congress communicants to remember his appeal April 20 for a "crusade of prayer" for peace during the month of May, especially by children whom he called "those privileged ones of the Saviour."

Reich Asked to Release U. S. Cameraman and Wife

BERLIN (AP)—United States Consul General Raymond H. Geist visited the Gestapo (Secret Police) today to request release of Richard Rosson and his wife, American citizens held at Graz on charges of making unauthorized pictures of military objects.

Mr. Geist expressed the opinion the arrests must have been due to a misunderstanding. He produced a telegram from Los Angeles, Calif., signed by Winfield Sheehan explaining what work had been assigned to the Rossons and adding that specific permission had been granted by the Propaganda Ministry, which has jurisdiction over photographic activity and the War Ministry, whose approval must be obtained for filming military objects.

Mr. Rosson and his wife were reported May 6 to have been arrested together with two British subjects. Mr. Rosson was described as a professional protographer working for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

The time stated in the notices is that which is in use locally, whether daylight-saving or standard. The words "standard time" and "daylight-saving time" are not used in the announcement of lectures

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg (Second Church): College Theater, 3 p. m., May 14.

Nova Scotia

Halifax: Lord Nelson Hotel, 8 p. m., May 18.

England

Essex

Chelmsford: Shire Hall, 8 p. m., May 22.

Gloucestershire

Cheltenham, Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 25.

Hertfordshire

Letchworth: Icknield Hall, Eastcheap, 8 p. m., May 23.

Watford (First Church): The Odd Fellows Hall, St. Albans Road, 8 p. m., May 26.

London

London (Third Church): Church Building, 8 Curzon Street, W. 1, 3 p. m. and 8 p. m., May 23

Middlesex

Willesden (auspices Seventh Church, London, and Society, Willesden): Odeon Cinema, Craven Park Road, Harlesden, N. W. 10, 2:45 p. m., May 21.

Oxfordshire

Oxford: Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 26.

Surrey

Camberley: Agincourt Hall, London Road, 8 p. m., May 22.

Sussex

Eastbourne (First Church): The Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 23.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Third Church): Town Hall, 7:30 p. m., May 25.

Worcestershire

Redditch: Palace Theater, Alcester Street, 3 p. m., May 21.

Netherlands

Haarlem: Het Gebouw der Vereeniging van Vrijzinnige Hervormden, Jacobstraat, 4 p. m., May 21. In English. Dutch translation read at 2:30 p. m.

United States

California

Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1166 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., May 19.

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., May 19.

Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemonth Street, 8 p. m., May 18.

Los Angeles (Thirteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1750 North Edgemont Street, 8 p. m., May 18.

Los Angeles (auspices Fifth, Thirteenth, and Seventeenth Churches): Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7107 Hollywood Boulevard, 12:10 p. m., May 16.

Los Angeles (auspices First Church, Florence): Church Edifice, 1845 East Seventy-first Street, 8 p. m., May 15.

Los Gatos: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 13.

Manteca: Manteca Union High School, 3 p. m., May 14.

Nevada City: Nevada City Elementary School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 16.

Oceanside: Margo Theater, 3 p. m., May 14.

Oroville: Oroville Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 15.

Pasadena (First Church): Civic Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 18.

San Francisco (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 450 O'Farrell Street, 8 p. m., May 15.

Sausalito: Tamalpais Union High School, 3 p. m., May 14.

Tulare: Tulare High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 20.

Vallejo: Senior High School Auditorium, Nebraska and Amador Streets, 8 p. m., May 14.

Illinois

Barrington: Barrington High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 14.

Canton: Christian Church, Walnut and White Court, 3 p. m., May 14.

Chicago (Third Church): Church Edifice, 2151 Washington Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 18.

Chicago (Sixth Church): Fenger High School Auditorium, One Hundred and Twelfth and Wallace Streets, 8 p. m., May 18.

Chicago (Seventeenth Church): Auditorium, Fourteenth Floor, 32 West Randolph Street, 8 p. m., May 18.

Chicago (Twenty-first Church): Avalon Park Public School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 20.

Chicago (joint lecture): Civic Opera House, 20 North Wacker Drive, 12:10 to 12:50 p. m., May 18.

Evanston (Second Church): Haven School Auditorium, Prairie Avenue at Lincoln Street, 8 p. m., May 15.

Highland Park: Elm Place School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 18.

La Grange: Church Edifice, 100 South Catherine Avenue, 8 p. m., May 15.

Moline: Masonic Cathedral, 8 p. m., May 15.

Indiana

Hammond: Hammond High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 16.

Whiting: Whiting High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 19.

Iowa

Burlington: North Oak Junior High School, 903 Oak Street, 3 p. m., May 14.

Cedar Falls: First Methodist Church, 8 p. m., May 16.

Centerville: The Centerville Central Ward School, 8 p. m., May 19.

Creston: Congregational Church, Division and Montgomery Streets, 8 p. m., May 18.

Charles City: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 15.

Des Moines (First Church): Church Edifice, 3750 Grand Avenue, 8 p. m., May 14.

Port Dodge: High School Auditorium, 1015 Fifth Avenue North, 8:15 p. m., May 16.

Iowa City (Society, University of Iowa): MacBride Auditorium, Clinton and Jefferson Streets, 8 p. m., May 14.

Maquoketa: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 15.

Muscatine: First Congregational Church, 200 West Third Street, 8 p. m., May 16.

Kansas

Abilene: City Auditorium, Fifth and Spruce Streets, 8 p. m., May 15.

Wellington: Legion Building, Lincoln and Jefferson, 8:15 p. m., May 16.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Colonial Theater, 100 Boylston Street, 12:15 p. m., May 16. Radiocast Station WIXAL—WIXAR, 15.25 and 11.73 megacycles.

Braintree: Braintree Town Hall, Washington Street, South Braintree, 8 p. m., May 19.

Somerville: Church Edifice, 148 Sycamore Street, 8 p. m., May 18.

Michigan

Bay City: Central High School Auditorium, 4 p. m., May 14.

Benton Harbor: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 18.

Detroit (auspices Sixth Church): Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 147 East Grand Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 19.

Minnesota

Montevideo: Montevideo Opera House, 8:15 p. m., May 15.

St. Paul (Fourth Church): Mohawk Theater, 627 South Smith Avenue, 8 p. m., May 18.

Missouri

Hannibal: Auditorium, Fifth Street Baptist Church, 111 North Fifth Street, 3 p. m., May 14.

St. Louis (joint lecture): Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 5569 Page Boulevard, 5:30 p. m., May 13. Radiocast 5:30 to 6 p. m. Station KMOX, 1090 kilocycles.

University City: Church Auditorium, 6900 Delmar Boulevard, 8 p. m., May 19

Nebraska

McCook: Temple Theater, 8 p. m., May 18.

New York

Batavia: Bativia High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 14.

Briarcliff Manor (auspices First Church, Ossining): Briarcliff High School, Pleasantville Road, 8 p. m., May 14 (Note change of place.)

Forest Hills: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 16.

Fort Plain: American Legion Hall, 7:30 p. m., May 16.

Johnstown: Fulton County Court House, North William Street, 8:15 p. m., May 19.

Kingston: Crystal Room, The Governor Clinton Hotel, 15 Albany Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 18.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., May 19.

New York (Eighth Church): Loew's Seventy-second Street Theater, 188 East Seventy-second Street, 10 a. m., May 20.

Newburgh: Broadway School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., May 15.

Olean: First Presbyterian Church, Laurens Street, corner of Second, 8 p. m., May 15.

Oswego: Congregational Church, East Fourth and Oneida Streets, 8 p. m., May 15.

Port Chester: The Summerfield Methodist Church, 8:15 p. m., May 20.

Port Jervis: Mechanics Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 16.

Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 19.

Staten Island (First Church): Music Hall, The Sailors' Snug Harbor, 8 p. m., May 20.

Tonawanda: North Tonawanda High School, 8:15 p. m., May 18.

Ohio

Brecksville: Brecksville High School Auditorium, Highland Drive, 3:30 p. m., May 14.

Columbus (joint lecture): Memorial Hall, 280 East Broad Street, 8:15 p. m., May 15.

Elyria: High School Auditorium, Sixth Street, 8 p. m., May 14.

Sandusky: Senior High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., May 14.

Wooster: High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., May 14.

Oregon

Lake Grove: Lake Grove School House, 3 p. m., May 14.

Marshfield: Church Edifice, 730 Central Avenue, 8 p. m., May 18.

Salem: Leslie Junior High School Auditorium, Howard and South Cottage Streets, 8 p. m., May 18.

Pennsylvania

Duquesne (auspices First Church, McKeesport): Carnegie Free Library, Second Street, 8:15 p. m., May 18.

South Dakota

Aberdeen: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 18.

Washington

Ellensburg: First Methodist Church, Third and Ruby Streets, 8 p. m., May 18.

Olympia (First Church): Capitol Park Auditorium, Eleventh and Capitol Way, 8 p. m., May 20.

Tacoma (Third Church): Stewart Intermediate School, 5010 Pacific Avenue, 8 p. m., May 15.

Wisconsin

Eau Claire: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 14.

La Crosse: La Crosse State Teachers College, 3 p. m., May 14.

Madison: Church Edifice, 315 Wisconsin Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 16.

Milwaukee (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1821 West Bow Street, 8 p. m., May 15 and 16.

Racine: Church Edifice, Ninth Street and College Avenue, 8 p. m., May 18.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, May 21; June 4, 18; July 2, 16.

10:45 a. m., W1XAL, 21.46mc and its companion transmitter W1XAR, 15.13 mc (chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m.), May 7, June 4, July 2.

7:30 p. m., W1XAL, 6.04mc, W1XAR, 11.73mc (chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m.), June 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on June 4, July 2.

New York

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on May 14, 21 and 28

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on May 21.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on June 4, July 2

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on May 14, June 25.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on May 21, June 4, 18, July 2, 16.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on May 21, June 4, 18, July 2, 16.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on June 4, July 2

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on May 21, June 4, 18 July 2, 16

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc; also CFRX, 6.07 mc, on May 14, 21, 28, June 4, 11, 18, 25, July 2, 9, 16, 23, 30.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on May 21, June 18, July 16

Third Italian Agent Told to Quit France

TOULON, France (AP) — The French Government has ordered the expulsion of a third Italian consular agent in four days. Three other Italian residents here were asked to leave.

Following up the order issued against Gino d'Antrea, Italian consular agent at Sainte Maxime, officials asked Laurent Canevero, consular agent at Toulon, to leave France immediately.

Carlo Vatteroni, attaché of the Italian Consulate here, was previously expelled.

A man named Peipino and a couple whose names were not given in the writ also were ordered expelled for anti-French propaganda. The Italian couple were said to have disappeared May 5.

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Development of Character Held Need of Free Peoples

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 8—Development of character in the individual, plus the broadening of democracy in industry, needs to be promoted by free peoples in contrast to the drive of dictator nations for the absorption of the individual in the totalitarian state, Dr. Basil Mathews told the New Jersey Secondary School Conference meeting here.

"A journey from Rome to Berlin through Moscow, examining the processes by which the mind of youth is shaped, reveals a startling similarity of method and goal," said the lecturer, teacher and author. "The boys and girls of Italy, mobilized in the vigorous activities of the Ballila movement, start in as small children with simple teaching and, joining in the common gesteures and slogans that form the ritual of Fascism, are graduated out at the top through the Avanguardisti into the Fascist party. They are trained to feel themselves not to be separate individuals, but corpuscles in that almost mystical body which is the nation.

"In Germany an almost parallel all-inclusive youth regimentation takes place in the Hitler-Jugend. The teaching of science and history in the schools concentrates upon not only molding the mind, but creating habitual responses of the emotion and the will in obedience to the omni-competent nation-state.

"In Soviet Russia, the Komsomol movement is similarly graded. The age-groups carry the boys and girls co-educationally through an athletic and intellectual program calculated to develop loyal and enthusiastic members of the Communist Party.

"Here we have the creation of a youth in essence intensely missionary—that is, it feels it has a definite mission to propagate not only its views of life, but the organization of life in actual fact.

"If we move across Asia to Tokio, a similar educational prosess, leading toward the absorption of the individual in the ongoing personality of the all-competent state meets our eyes. . . .

"If the goal of life is a world community of free peoples, governing themselves in obedience to laws freely arrived at, the goal of education becomes entirely different. Its aim will be the development of character in the individual, a character that sees life in terms of the good neighbor. It is an education that believes in the unity and majesty of truth, and that ultimately man can only find his true liberty and the true discipline of the highest obedience, in the mastery of truth. For that very reason it will always respect the views of minorities, and will expect to meet them not by repression, but by allowing expression.

"If we look at the educational life of our democracies today, are we not burdened with a sense that they are really not, on the whole, working to that end? Is not the goal of education on both sides of the North Atlantic directed almost exclusively to the capacity to earn a livelihood rather than to the development of personality?

"It is difficult to blame western man for thinking it necessary to shape education to that end so as to equip himself for competitive economic strife, and where peasants are poverty-stricken in any part of the world they always desire to take their children at the earliest moment away from school in order to put them to the yoke of labor. If, then, we desire to see the spread of democratic principle in the world, and believing that it is the framework within which man can grow best toward freedom of his developed personality in the community of a harmonious mankind, we are bound to seek to reshape the ecouomic life of the world so that the material good things that man needs should be more available for all. Democracy can only survive if its base is broadened in the economic sphere as well as in that of the suffrage."

King of Rumania Depicts Arrival Of The First Carol

TURNU-SEVERIN, Rumania, May 8 (AP)—King Carol II paid homage today to the memory of his grandfather, Carol I, who started building a small principality into the large Nation of Rumania.

With Crown Prince Michael, King Carol re-enacted the scene of the landing of Carol I, a German Hohenzollern Prince who came to Rumania in 1866. The King and his son landed from the same vessel which brought their forebear to Rumania.

Prince Michael assisted his father in laying the foundation stone for a memorial. Troops later were reviewed.

Revolt Against Swing

ST. JOSEPH, Mo. (AP)—The young folks of Lafayette High school are in rebellion against jitter-bugging. They held a party and invited parents, teachers and students to wear old fashioned clothes and dance "the old sedate dances."

Yugoslav Unity Severely Set Back

Key to Balkans weakened as Regents reject plan of compromise between Croats and Serbs.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, May 8—In view of the strategic importance of Yugoslavia's geographical position between the Axis powers and the Balkans, special significance is attached to the fact that an attempt to bring about understanding between Yugoslavia's two chief minority groups—the Serbs and Croatians—has at least temporarily collapsed.

The three Regents of Yugoslavia have respected a provisional agreement reached last week between Premier Dragisha Cvetkovitch and Dr. Vlatko Matchek, so Dr. Matchek has issued a special edition of his paper, Hrvatski Dnevnik, informing his people their desires for self-government had been refused.

Croatians and Serbs seemed nearer to harmony and friendly co-operation than ever before, since the Premier opened discussions here April 3, but today the chasm between them has seriously widened again.

Hope Still Held

The agreement, however, according to reliable Serbian circles, has not been turned down as a whole. The trouble hinges around the fate of certain districts in which there is a mixed population. It is stated that Prince Paul, the Chief Regent, has urged that those provisions about which there is agreement should be put into force immediately. Dr. Matchek, however, declined. It is stated that it was not Prince Paul, but the other two regents, who effectually barred the complete agreement.

On Feb. 4, Prime Minister Milan Stoyadinovitch, who had been unpopular with the Croats was ousted by the Regent and Cvetkovitch appointed in his place for the express purpose of taking measures to solve the Croatian question. In all his declarations the new Prime Minister stressed that point as one of the fundamental aims of his Government. He lost no time in going to Zagreb, the Croatian Capital, to confer personally with Dr. Matchek concerning such reorganization of the State as would end the hegemony of Belgrade and assure equal treatment for all racial groups.

On April 27 definite agreement for solution of the problem was reached. It was officially announced and its publication within a very short time was officially promised. It provided that two areas or banats which may roughly be defined as Croatia proper and Dalmatia, plus another district about Dubrovnik, should be considered autonomous Croatian land within Yugoslavia. Each contains approximately 3,600,000 inhabitants of whom more than four-fifths are Croatians and the rest largely Serbs.

Matvhek Blamed Regents

This would be called undisputed Croatian area. In addition there would be a large territory with a mixed population roughly coinciding with the provinces of Srjem the Latin Syrmium Bosnia and Herzegovina. There a plebiscite was to be held. This arrangement was accepted by the Prime Minister who was understood to be speaking in the name of the Prince Regent.

But suddenly the Regents rejected the plans. Then Dr. Matchek went so far as to publicly place the whole blame on the Regents, thus making a very serious situation.

The reason the plan was rejected is that the Serbs thought it gave too many concessions to the Croatians. Whether it was rejected under purely internal, or under some external, pressure cannot be fully determined. Italy unquestionably favors Yugoslav consolidation, and Germany has also evidenced a desire for Yugoslav unity under the wing of Berlin.

Serbs have had 3,500,000 Croatians under their domination for 20 years and will not lightly consent to see 1,000,000 or more Serbs included in autonomous Croatia.

Claims Called Moderate

Dr. Matchek, however, claims he has been moderate and made very fundamental concessions. The agreement provided that the whole Yugoslav war machine and Army should remain in Serbian hands as also the crown and foreign affairs. The existing Constitution also which had caused so much discontent among the Croatians was to remain in force. Agreement, however, was reached with Dr. Matchek that the disputed areas themselves should be allowed to decide how they wish to line up—whether with Belgrade or Zagreb.

Dr. Matchek is himself as prodemocratic and as opposed to the dictatorships as any Serb. But now the plan that was inaugurated by Serbian opposition and concluded by the Serbian Government has been discarded.

Naturally intense feeling exists in Croatia as well as in Serbia. Extremists on both sides are active. National animosities are being fanned into flame.

Dr. Matchek is not planning any rash action. He has no revolution in mind. But the Croatians are expected to declare they do not feel bound to defend this kind of Yugoslavia.

Opposes Taking Sides

Internationally therefore it is all the more comprehensible that while Yugoslavia continues to follow the middle road of neutrality in its foreign policy, this means co-operation with all states but no alliance with any group of great powers against another group. It also means Yugoslavia preserves its ties with its Balkan neighbors and especially with the Balkan League.

The latest proof of this was the cordiality with which Grigore Gafency, the Rumanian Foreign Minister, was received in Belgrade during the past week end.

His visit there decisively reaffirmed the strength of the alliance existing between Rumania and Yugoslavia. This was stated by most authorized statesmen at both Bucharest and Belgrade and also found vigorous expression in the press of both countries.

Yugoslavia has not left its Balkan allies in order to join a new group of powers. It may conclude a nonaggression pact with Hungary before long but if so it will be on Yugoslavia's own terms. Yugoslavia would be the receiver, not merely the giver.

Such an agreement would mean Hungary would have to forego all territorial claims on Yugoslavia.

But even at that Yugoslavia is not planning to conclude an agreement with Hungary except with Rumania's full consent. This attitude of Belgrade is so unequivocal that the Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Stefan Csaki, recently felt it wise to declare with great emphasis that Hungary does not wish to separate Yugoslavia from Rumania.

Relation to Axis

On the other hand many recent manifestations could be interpreted—possibly quite wrongly—as indicating Yugoslavia was lining up with the Axis. One such, for example, is Prince Paul's visit to Rome today. Concerning such visits the spokesmen of the Yugoslav Foreign Office say: "Chamberlain also went to Rome. If Italy and Germany wish to be friendly neighbors of us we can only gain from that."

Whether Belgrade's reliance on a clash of interests between Germany and Italy in regard to Yugoslavia will hold good in view of the new German-Italian military alliance is open to question.

In any event friendship with Rome and Berlin is considered the best policy here, but that does not mean that Yugoslavia has lined up with the Axis. The feeling of nearly all Yugoslavs against Germany is so strong that the Yugoslav Minister would risk all if he should unreservedly line up with Germany against the Western democracies.

To this endeavor of the Yugoslav Government to preserve and consolidate Yugoslavia's position, collapse of the efforts to reach an agreement between Croatians and Serbs has dealt a very unfortunate blow.

Acme

Dr. Vlatko Matchek
Croat Peasant Leader of Yugoslavia

Dragisha Cvetkovitch
Premier of Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia Turns to Reich?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, May 8—Reports Yugoslavia is about to accept a merchandise credit of 200,000,000 marks (about $80,000,000) from Germany are considered significant in view of the breakdown of Serb-Croat negotiations for settlement on a federal basis.

Should the loan be effected, as one result of the trade discussions between Germany and Yugoslavia which are under way, it merely indicates the necessity Yugoslavia feels of trading with Germany—in the same way it must trade with Italy.

The credit is understood to have been offered for German and Czech armaments. It is true Yugoslavia seeks both credits and arms. But both are hard to get. Yugoslavia—like every Balkan state—has been giving Germany credit. Germany owes Yugoslavia money—not Yugoslavia Germany—and this credit bears no interest. Yugoslavia would like to make a different arrangement but Germany cannot give real credit since it has no cash. Furthermore Germany already is behind in filling orders for automobiles, trucks, and other heavy machinery. It cannot give Yugoslavia transport materials that Nation greatly needs.

At present, therefore, this country's trade with Germany is falling. Less than one third of its exports now go there. It is expected another trade agreement with Germany will be concluded, but there is no evidence it will be such a sinister arrangement as has been reported.

Old Hulk Dug Up: A Raleigh Vessel?

MANTEO, N. C. (AP)—The hulk of an ancient ship dug up near here in the sand dunes was tentatively identified by Roanoke Islanders as a cromster, a light war vessel developed by Sir Walter Raleigh in the latter part of the Sixteenth Century.

The hulk was first noticed by A. W. Drinkwater, local authority on maritime lore, after a storm in 1903. It barely jutted out of the sand on the beach of the "outer banks," about 40 miles north of Cape Hatteras.

On April 3, after another bad storm, Mr. Drinkwater went to the spot again, and found considerably more of the structure had been bared to view. Officials of the Roanoke Island Historical Association decided to excavate around the hulk.

The excavation was completed by a crew of 100 Civilian Conservation Corps men, who voluntarily toiled at the task through their week-end holiday. A guard was put over the ship to keep souvenir hunters away.

Mr. Drinkwater said that careful measurements of the now fully-exposed hull checked with the specifications of Sixteenth Century war vessels contained in two authoritative works on naval construction available on the island.

Dr. Joseph T. Holzbach, superintendent of the Marine Museum at Newport News, Va., planned to explore the ship.

Sir Walter Raleigh founded a British colony on Roanoke Island in 1584. A supply ship from Britain later arrived at the Island and found no trace of the colonists except the word "Croatan" carved on a tree.

What happened to the colony is a riddle of history.

Religious Training For Roman Catholic Children in Reich

BERLIN (AP) — The Roman Catholic Bishop of Berlin, Count Konrad von Preysing, in a letter read at services May 7, urged Roman Catholic parents to send their children to special classes for religious instruction being organized by the Church.

Establishment of such classes for a few hours each week was necessary, the Bishop said, because of a ban on religious instruction in State schools.

The letter protested the suppression of the Roman Catholic youth movement and observed that a Roman Catholic now virtually is without an opportunity to receive religious education.

Liquor Keeps Hundreds Out Of Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Liquor is knocking out more than $200,000,000 in life insurance annually, due to the rejection of large numbers of insurance applications, according to a survey by the American Business Men's Research Foundation.

On the basis of data submitted by companies writing more than 80 per cent of the life insurance in force in the United States, the Foundation declares:

"1. Liquor was responsible for the rejection of more than 93,000 insurance applicants last year.

"2. Multiplying this number by the average insurance premium for the year, this meant a loss of more than $6,000,000 in premiums because of excessive drinking, and a loss of $215,000,000 in protection.

"3. Selection of risks where the applicant is found to use alcohol excessively is probably the most difficult common impairment to handle, according to medical directors for leading life insurance companies.

"4. Out of a total of more than 5,600,000 new life policies written during 1938, some 10 per cent were rejected for all causes. And liquor represented an average of 20 per cent of the causes.

"Actuarial experts are rapidly awakening to the seriousness of the liquor hazard in the insurance field," says the Foundation on the basis of its inquiry.

Demobilization Of 210,000 Men Speeded in Spain

BURGOS, Spain, May 8 (AP)—Gen. Luis Valdes Cavanilles, Assistant Secretary for the Army, announced yesterday the demobilization of soldiers of the classes of 1927 to 1929, inclusive, would be completed May 15.

Military chiefs were directed to speed the homeward movement of troops after indexing their addresses so they may be recalled to the colors in event of an emergency.

Demobilizations ordered so far will affect approximately 210,000 men, leaving the Nationalist Army with a strength of 750,000.

Additional demobilizations were expected to be ordered after the Madrid "victory parade," the date of which still is uncertain.

Meanwhile, Gen. Francisco Franco, in an action against profiteering, ordered "inexorable prosecution" of business operators found boosting prices.

He called upon every citizen and patriotic organization to denounce before the authorities those charging excessive prices. Heavy fines already have been imposed on firms raising prices on foodstuffs and clothing.

Spain Retrieves Art Treasures and Now May Desert League

GENEVA, May 8 (AP)—The last of Spanish art treasures stored here have left the League of Nations Palace, and Geneva sources said Spain's withdrawal from the League now is imminent.

Nationalist Spain had been expected to quit the League as soon as it retrived the art objects, sent to Geneva during the civil war by the former Republican Government.

Some 200 paintings of the Prado Museum in Madrid will be exhibited this summer in a Geneva museum. Others were shipped to Spain today.

Rich Hoard Struck in Greece

ATHENS, Greece, May 8 (AP)—French archaeologists announce discovery of a rich treasure in gold, ivory, and bronze during excavations at Delphia.

The treasure, believed to have belonged to an ancient temple, was said to be one of the most important finds in Greece because of the great number of valuable objects.

Neanderthal Skull Found

ROME, May 8 (AP)—The Italian Government announces a rare archaeological find, the skull of a Neanderthal man, near Terracina, on the coast between Rome and Naples.

Archaeologists were excavating for objects belonging to Romans of about 2,000 years ago. Instead, they found a skull which natural scientists estimated was between 80,000 and 130,000 years old.

[The Neanderthal man, an extinct species, appears to have been the sole occupant of Europe during the middle Pleistocene period, according to the Encyclopedia Britannica, which dates his culture at about 40,000 B. C. to 20,000 B. C., but some anthropologists believe "perhaps its duration was much longer." Existence of an older and more primitive Neanderthal man also is noted.]

Leonidas Story Verified

ATHENS, May 8 (AP)—Archeologists today discovered spears, arrows and other arms in classic Thermopylae Pass, corroborating ancient history recording the great battle there in 480 A. D., in which the Spartan King Leonidas and 300 men perished in a heroic defense against advancing armies of the Persian leader, Xerxes.

Nazi Chieftains Seized by Police In Budapest Raids

BUDAPEST, May 7 (AP)—A series of police raids May 7 brought the arest of 52 Nazi leaders, members of the illegal Hungarist Party. Detectives raided apartments, restaurants, and clubs to nab followers of Ferenc Szalasi, Nazi leader who was sentenced to a three-year jail term last July.

Police declared that after the Hungarist movement was ordered disbanded last Feb. 24—the same day Hungary signed the anti-comintern pact with Germany, Italy, and Japan—Nazis started "subterranean" activities.

Intimating other arrests would follow, police said a quantity of propaganda material had been seized in the raids.

Cuba Cuts Immigration

HAVANA (AP)—President Bru signed May 6 a decree restricting immigration with the announcement it was necessary because of an increase in the number of Jews coming here to live. The decree requires immigrants to deposit a $500 cash bond and orders all Cuban consuls to refuse passport visas without previous approval from the State, Labor and Treasury Departments. This does not apply to North American tourists.

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Apex Decision Stirs Labor To Alter U. S. Antitrust Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 8 — The "Apex Hosiery" decision by a Federal Court in Philadelphia, now agitating labor unions everywhere and headed for the Supreme Court, gives promise of being one of the great court battles of the decade. The probability is that it will write a new chapter in the biography of the Sherman antitrust law, which has led one of the strangest legislative double-lives in American judicial history.

Originally passed to eliminate business trusts and monopolies in 1890, the Sherman Act was never very successful in this respect, but came to be applied at times against labor unions for alleged interference with interstate trade. The law was passed almost unanimously by Congress, but made no effort to define "trust," "conspiracy," or "monopoly" and in effect shifted the burden of dealing with trusts from the Legislature to the judiciary. In 1894 the Act was used against a trade union in the Pullman strike, under the words "or otherwise," in the sentence "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations is hereby declared to be illegal."

Now the law which has become practically a dead letter against big industrial trusts and combinations has just been used again with telling effect against a trade union. The Philadelphia Federal Court recently awarded the Apex Hosiery Company damages of $712,000 from Branch 1, American Federation of Hosiery Workers, a C. I. O. union, and William Leader its president, for damages to property and business suffered during the 48-day sit-down strike at the plant in 1937. The company asked damages of $1,171,957, which the jury cut to $237,310, and under the Sherman Act damages are automatically tripled. The effect of such damages in this instance, as in past instances where applied to trade unions, is to wipe out union funds and ruin union leaders.

The C. I. O. has now called on labor over the country to make the union's fight its own, declaring it represents a crisis for trade unions and collective bargaining, and that the issue is not the sit-down strike, "but whether unions can exercise their lawful rights in strikes free from possible prosecution and triple damage lawsuits under the Sherman Act, regardless of the effect on interstate commerce."

Meeting here yesterday, a group of C. I. O. leaders proposed amendment for the Sherman Act, in the words of John L. Lewis, C. I. O. head, "So that it shall be stated in such clear, unequivocal, unmistakable terms that even judges can understand that the Sherman Act shall never again be applied to trade unions."

John Brophy, a director of C. I. O., declared that if the Apex decision were sustained "no union can feel safe in exercising its right to strike without danger of lawsuits designed to bankrupt and destroy it."

Two Unions Woo Textile Workers

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—Leaders of the American Federation of Labor began today a campaign to bring 1,250,000 textile workers under their banner, amid C. I. O. claims that they had no right to the United Textile Workers name.

In the face of such claims, A. F. of L. representatives met with delegates to a U. T. W. convention. Francis J. Gorman, President of the U. T. W., who left the C. I. O.'s Textile Workers Organizing Committee to join the A. F. of L., contended that court decisions in three states gave his group rights with respect to the U. T. W.

The C. I. O., on the other hand, has called a convention of the T. W. O. C. and the U. T. W. for next Monday in Philadelphia, saying the two organizations would be merged at that time.

The jurisdictional dispute over the organization of the textile workers, in the opinion of many Labor officials, will have an important effect on efforts of the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. to settle their differences.

Prominent at Federation Convention

© Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar
President, General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Anna S. Richardson
Editor who discussed consumer problems.

By Mano

Judge Theresa Meikle
Who discussed woman's part in legislation.

Vigorous Peace, But Tangle Free, Advised for U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

would be swept away by a disastrous swing of the pendulum to the opposite extreme of involvement. Isolationism, or the cyclone cellar policy, would involve "ruinous cost—curtailing trade, dislocating finance, and lowering our standard of living" at the caprice of foreign warmakers.

"After all, this Nation has not ceased to listen to the dictates of its conscience," he said. "When the thing that is right to do is also most profitable (by which he referred to continued trade with nations resisting aggression), the force of public opinion behind it will be irresistable, no matter what laws are passed beforehand, without full knowledge of the case."

The key to Dr. Shotwell's point of view is found in his rejection of the theory that to take moral and economic sides, necessarily involves military war. He roundly denounced this theory as a slogan, and a blind one at that. He said that it would be madness on the part of an aggressor to challenge the entire military might and resources of the United States, and force it into the opposite military camp, merely because it was annoyed at the moral sanctions of the United States and angry at its economic help to the other side. Aggressors are realists, he declared, and indifferent to any "medieval scholasticism," which was his term for the ancient rights of international law by which an aggressor could expect the United States to remain wholly neutral unless it came wholly into the war.

The entire statement of Dr. Shotwell was distinguished by its moderation and its objective analysis. He would have the Nation avoid all extremes, he said. Even though he favors the freedom to name the aggressor, he would in no case make this a mandatory action. He accepts the proposed Thomas amendment not in the belligerent sense that many of its supporters have displayed, but because it clears the way for international peacemaking by the United States in what he considers to be an intelligent and undogmatic fashion.

Nevertheless, Dr. Shotwell did not spare words in describing the imperative need for a world viewpoint on this side of the Atlantic.

By implication, Dr. Shotwell did not favor the Pittman compromise, which would permit aid to the democratic powers under the round-about and isolationist-appearing cash and carry policy.

Democracy Taken as Keynote As Clubwomen Open Sessions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8—How to adjust democracy for human welfare is the problem the General Federation of Women's Clubs is studying during its week-long convention here at the War Memorial Opera House.

Three thousand delegates from every state, Alaska, and Hawaii are present. Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar of Portland, Ore., National President, stressed in her preparation of discussion topics for the meeting that "in the light of world developments the Federation will spend the greater part of its energy in seeking a sane solution for the problems of human welfare under democratic administration."

Significant is resolution No. 1 to be "thoroughly discussed": Indorsement of the principles of flexibility in the administration of foreign policy. This will include a stand on embargoes, neutrality, and leadership of the United States in aiding the settlement of world crises.

Eleven other propositions of particular importance to the women of the United States, and the world, it is learned by the Monitor in advance, include:

1. Condemnation of participation of this Government in the Inter-Governmental Committee on Political Refugees.
2. Celebration of Citizenship Day as a recognition of youth coming into its majority.
3. Indorsement of first four objectives of the National Health Program, including national and state program for the expansion of public health, maternal and child-health services, hospital and clinic facilities, and medical services for needy persons.
4. Proposal that the Redwood Mountain Grove of Big Trees be acquired through purchase by the United States Government for national park purposes.
5. Indorsement of calendar reform on the perpetual 12-month plan of equal quarters, known as the World Calendar.
6. Indorsement of Federal aid to equalize library service throughout the United States.
7. Indorsement of Federal aid for education without Federal control.
8. Indorsement of the seven-point program outlined by the Public Safety Committee of the General Federation.
9. Sponsorship of the principle of the child-labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act.
10. Extension of protective child welfare services into every community, including aid to dependent children.
11. Encouragement of the teaching of Spanish in all schools and colleges in America as a means of promoting a better understanding between North and South America.

This discussion is significant as Caflornia is testing the attitude of voters and legislators on this program. The matter has received considerable attention in the present session of the California Legislature.

Mrs. Edward Dexter Knight, hostess to the convention and Chairman of the San Francisco Federation of Womens Clubs, and Mrs. Thomas H. Richards of Chico, California State President, conferred over the week end with Mrs. Dunbar and other Federation officials.

Call Voiced for Refugee Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—An appeal for an international loan to deal adequately with the refugee problem was made by Sir John Hope Simon, former Commissioner of Refugees, at a meeting here recently under the auspices of the Friends' Refugee Committee.

After the chairman had referred to the 1,250,000 refugees from Asia Minor who were settled in Macedonia with the aid of the League of Nations, Sir John pointed out that those refugees are now the backbone of Greek agriculture.

Himself responsible for the settlement of refugees in Macedonia, Sir John revealed that it cost £12,000,000 although they got land, houses, and transport free. It was made possible by an international loan, which was readily subscribed even without guarantee, and he considered an international loan today with Government guarantees would find a ready response. If the settlement were properly managed the money would be repaid.

Appreciating the danger that refugees might become self-conscious minorities within the countries that admitted them, as they had done in Greece, although themselves Greek-speaking and most of them prosperous, Sir John thought this fear was the reason for a good deal of the hesitation of the Governments, even in countries like Australia and the South American Republics, which might be thought to need immigrants. As evidence that the danger could be averted, however, he mentioned the absorption of White Russian refugees.

At present, he said, there are in France 70,000 Russian refugees, 60,000 German, 40,000 Italian, 70,000 Armenian, and 430,000 Spanish. It has been said that Britain has only 20,000.

Education Put in Second Place By Foundations Allotting Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 8—Education, for many years the foremost recipient of gifts from philanthropic foundations, dropped to second place among the objects toward which American organizations grant an annual total of $38,500,000 a year, according to a survey made by Raymond Rich Associates. The survey, embracing reports from 243 leading foundations, shows that only $9,170,318 went for education in 1937, the latest year for which complete figures were available.

More than one-fourth, or $13,495,898, of the total disbursements of the foundations went for medical research and medical education, the erection and support of hospitals and other purposes related to medicine and public health. Social welfare received $4,695,880; physical and biological sciences, $2,253,298; government and public administration, $1,710,598; and economics, $1,353,386.

The General Education Board, a Rockefeller fund, lead the field in giving to education, with grants of $3,794,192 in 1937, followed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, which contributed $1,850,285, and the Horace H. Rackham and Mary A. Rackham Fund, which gave $1,101,000 to education.

Social welfare projects received $1,922,835 from the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, $496,850 from the Rackham Fund and $407,841 from the New York Foundation.

"Grants in the field of social welfare, including direct relief to individuals, have been decreasing since 1931," the report says.

Rockefeller Center Starts Final Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Work is now started on demolition of eight old four-story brick houses on the corner of Forty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue here in preparation for construction of the fourteenth, and final, building of the Rockefeller Center group.

The last structure of this group will be 20 stories high, with its main entrance on Sixth Avenue, and will be used for offices and shops. Work will begin on the new building as soon as the old edifices have been torn down. The project is scheduled for completion on March 1, 1940.

Construction of the Rockefeller Center group of modern buildings which have become a New York landmark was begun eight years ago this month. The Center has replaced about 240 old buildings which housed about 4,000 persons. Today approximately 25,000 persons come to work daily in the 12 buildings of the development, and when the thirteenth building, now under construction, and the fourteenth are completed, more than 30,000 men and women will have their business in Radio City.

Industrial Peace: Approach Is Made In 'Oakland Plan'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—Approval of the purpose of the "Oakland Plan," an employer-financed setup for settlement of labor disputes by arbitration, was voiced here by Dave Beck, of Seattle, Wash., International Vice-President of the Teamsters' Union, at the recent first annual banquet of "The Plan."

The affair was attended by leaders of local American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations unions, employers, and others interested. This was in contrast to the meeting a year ago, when "The Plan" was officially launched and few labor leaders attended.

As guest speaker, Mr. Beck may be said to have served as a symbol of labor's changed attitude toward "The Plan," which lists its objectives as justice to employee and employer alike, and which holds the interest of the consuming public uppermost.

Objectives Praised

Mr. Beck praised these objectives, saying he subscribed to any plan leading to industrial peace. He devoted the major portion of his address to stressing the need for men and women of ability to conduct negotiations in labor disputes. He said contracts must be kept.

"Any soap-box orator," he noted, "can call a strike, and maybe win it, too, regardless of the facts in the case. But it requires ability and character to determine the facts and to say 'No' to one's people if the evidence warrants such an answer.

"Suppose," he explained, "small wages are being paid in some industry, and workers determine to get an increase in pay. They present demands to employers, who grant the justice of the demands but say higher wages would bankrupt the industry. What's the solution? Is it to call a strike anyway, regardless of what happens?

Common Ground Sought

"No. The solution is to get facts. Study the industry so some common ground may be found for setting up proper wage standards."

As an example of how this policy works out, he cited his own organization, which he contended at the time did not have more than seven men on strike throughout the United States and Canada. Although emphasizing the need of getting facts in a given situation, he said this policy was not one to eliminate strikes entirely. There are times, he declared, when the matter of principle is involved, and this cannot be sacrificed.

As "The Plan" is now constituted, it consists of an employer's council and a staff of trained investigators and executives. When a dispute threatens, facts are investigated, and pressure for a settlement is brought to bear on the party judged to be at fault. As a last resort to avert a threatened deadlock, the facts are given to the public.

Hungry in Skies But Food Useless

WASHINGTON (AP)—The uselessness of ordinary food at high altitudes was one of the most striking discoveries made by Brig. Gen. Vladimir Kokkinaki on his flight from Moscow to Canada, where he made a forced landing.

"A flier's appetite gets capricious at high altitudes," he told reporters, explaining that he flew at elevations of from 17,000 to 29,300 feet to obtain best weather conditions. "A food that is pleasantly sweet at sea level is unbearably sweet at high altitudes. The chocolate we had in vacuum bottles and the candy we took seemed too sweet to eat. All your sensations are exaggerated.

"Although we had plenty of food, we were hungry throughout the flight. We had plenty of chicken, but it froze so hard up there that we couldn't cut it with a knife or a hatchet. Apples were frozen so solid they were like stones."

UP Hour Agreement With Telegraphers

NEW YORK (AP)—The United Press Association and its telegraph operators, represented by the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of the American Federation of Labor, reached an agreement for a new contract which will be effective for two years beginning May 7.

The agreement provides for a work-week in six major bureaus—New York, Washington, Chicago, Kansas City, Mo., St. Louis, Mo., and San Francisco—of 38¾ hours within five days for the first six months and 37½ hours thereafter.

In the remainder of the news organization's bureaus, the work-week will be 37½ hours within five days.

The work-week has been 41 hours. The current wage scale is maintained.

Kentucky Colonels Plus An Admiral and Generals

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—The "Honorary Order of Kentucky Colonels" has 11 new members, plus two Kentucky Generals, and an "Admiral of the Mississippi River." The appointments were announced by Gov. A. B. Chandler, who a year ago made the first such appointments since he took office Dec. 10, 1935.

The "Admiral" is the Rev. A. M. Parrish of Paducah, Ky. The "Generals" are Frank C. Menke of Brookline, Conn., and C. Stuart MacLean of Louisville. The new "Colonels" include Dr. Howard G. Hadden of Kingstree, S. C.; Frank P. Kenney, of Middletown, N. Y.; Walter Davenport, Howard Chandler Christy, and Robert Barry, all of New York City.

Curb on Children Gambling Demanded by Leading Britons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Mounting demand for legislation to keep juveniles away from gaming machines is recorded in Britain. The fact that these machines hold open the door for the coming generation to indulge in gambling is considered serious.

A Royal Commission reported in 1933 that these machines were causing harm among children, that organizations such as the Christian Social Council Committee on Gambling have been striving for a limit on betting facilities to protect juveniles, while authorities dealing with crimes of young persons, such as Mr. Basil L. Q. Henriques, Chairman of the East London Juvenile Court, reiterated pleas for legislation to keep children away from the devices.

Comprehensive Bill?

Why then has no bill been passed in line with such wide recommendations? A spokesman of the Christian Committee inclined to the view that the Government was up against an extremely difficult question and that its aim was to introduce comprehensive legislation covering all aspects of betting, rather than to deal with the matter piecemeal.

Furthermore, he pointed out that betting reforms were not easy to pass. There are large vested interests, besides which the average Briton will not easily surrender his opportunities to bet and game if he wishes to, which tends to make some M. P.'s fight shy of the issue. At all events at the present time when almost all the energies of Parliament are directed in one direction—international affairs—it is felt that anti-gambling measures on a limited scale would have little chance of receiving the necessary support to become law.

Meanwhile, however, those who are working to rid this country of the betting evil and especially of its influence on children are welcoming all the evidence accumulating in support of their campaign.

Special significance was attached to the appeal for legislation by Mr. Henriques made during the hearing of a case in which three boys, one aged 13 and the two others aged 11, were charged with stealing money from the gas meter of a shop. They said they took the money to play on a "pin-table" in a cafe.

"Fun Fairs" Start Trouble

"Almost every week," Mr. Henriques continued, "in this court we have cases of children and young persons who admit that their offenses are closely related to gambling at "fun fairs," and to the gaming machines which still exist in cafés. I fully realize that the police are anxious to help suppress these evils, for like us they recognize them as such. But the police are legally almost powerless to act."

Mr. Henriques referred to the startling increase in the growth of these fun fairs. He said they caused crime because working boys gambled their earnings away in them and then stole in order to bring home wages, and that youths and boys were allowed to spend as long as they liked in them, wasting money and time, and becoming "morally depraved" by associates they meet in them.

"We had here only a short time ago," Mr. Henriques told the court, "a boy who had collected £7 for his employer and who spent the whole amount trying to get a wrist-watch valued at 2s. 6d. We have young boys gambling in the hope of obtaining articles cheaply and selling them for a profit."

Calling for powers for local authorities to control fun fairs by licenses, Mr. Henriques said, "Nothing is more discouraging to the work of the court than the knoweldge of our impotence to put down what so definitely leads to juvenile crime."

The accused boys were placed on probation for a year.

The report of the Christian Committee throws light on the big-money betting. More people, it appears, now stake money on football than on horse racing. But the total staked on horses is more than the amount staked on all other forms of betting.

The race course totalizator has increased in popularity so that about £250,000,000 to £300,000,000 was staked by the public duirng the past year. Estimates of the amount staked with bookmakers and totalizators at greyhound racing tracks vary between £50,000,000 and £70,000,000.

Football pools, it is reported, continue to grow and 10,000,000 persons participate weekly, spending some £50,000,000 in a season.

"Employers everywhere," says the report, "complain that legitimate business suffers, and national sport struggles with an incubus which threatens to transform our playing fields into corrupting casinos."

"The bitterest complaints, however, come from Labor organizers who find the workers preoccupied with the pools which have become their prime interest."

Foundation Gives $367,520 In Aid of Economics Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 6—Grants totaling $367,520 for research in economics were authorized by the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation in 1938, according to a report issued by Harold Sloan, director.

The aim of the Foundation is to "help the American people better to understand their economic problems," through grants-in-aid to established institutions, with a view to extending their facilities and providing new methods for study.

The Brookings Institution, of Washington, D. C., heads a list of organizations aided by the Foundation last year, with three grants totaling $100,000, on the following accounts:

1. Preliminary analysis for a program of economic education.
2. Consideration for the outstanding work of the Institution in preparing timely and significant studies for a better understanding of economic problems.
3. Study of the American capital market.

The department of visual instruction of the National Education Association received $1,000 for educational tests of a motion picture entitled "The Challenge."

The New Jersey State Teachers College received $10,957, and the Lincoln School of Columbia University $9,038, "for the development of field observations, as a more functional approach to the study of elementary economics."

The Foundation gave $25,000 for the establishment of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation fellowships in business and engineering administration at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

A total of $72,000 went to the Public Affairs Committee of New York, "for making available in summary and inexpensive form the results of research in economic and social problems to aid in the understanding and development of American policy."

Stephens College, of Columbia, Mo., received $72,512, for the establishment as an integral part of the College of an institute for consumer education, having as its objective the organization of teaching and study programs, the preparation of related materials which approach and develop the subject of economics from the standpoint of the consumer, and the performance of co-ordinating services in this field.

For the support and development of the University of Chicago round-table discussions, a weekly radio broadcast, the Foundation granted $35,330.

The University of Denver, Colo., received $29,000 for the establishment of a department of government management, with graduate fellowships covering an 18-months' course of study.

The World-Wide Broadcasting Foundation, of Boston, Mass., which operates the shortwave station W1XAL, received $8,000 for the presentation of a series of broadcasts in the field of economics.

Assets of the Foundation were put at $4,947,686 on Dec. 31, 1938.

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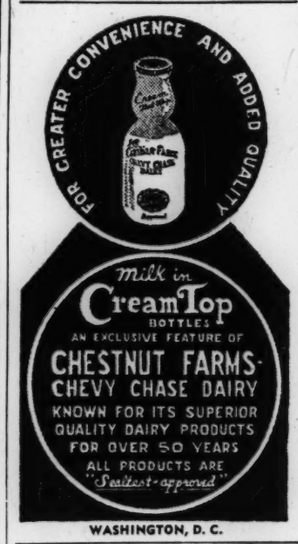

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LUGGAGE, FOURTH FLOOR

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Old Lion Head

By Ethel-Hugli Camp

Part Two

The long recess came and the hob-nails clattered all over the building. The teacher left for his hour of well-earned rest. But Peter and Hans-Rudi stayed in the class room and Peter whispered,

"Now get to work. You promised, you know—and give him lots of hair."

"I will, I certainly will," said the small artist enthusiastically. He climbed up onto the teacher's platform and began to draw on the blackboard.

"Fine—fine—" said Peter as the portrait grew more and more like the teacher. "Now put a lock or two out on his shoulder."

"Oh, no," said Hans-Rudi, "It isn't as long as that."

"Well I will then," said Peter, trying to grab the brown crayon.

"You will not," said Hans-Rudi shocked in his artistic sense at the idea of adding what was not really there. A tussle seemed about to occur, but just then the bell rang and both boys hopped off the platform. Hans-Rudi dashed out into the corridor for a drink of water. Peter Imhoven, giving up his idea of adding brown curls, grasped a piece of white chalk and, before the children could come streaming in for the afternoon session, he quickly scribbled something under the picture.

An Invitation

All the children were seated, and rose respectfully when the teacher came in. Many were stifling their giggles. Some were laughing out loud.

"Be seated," said the teacher. Then he caught sight of the board. He looked long at the portrait, and then said:

"Who did this?"

Hans-Rudi rose in his seat and said modestly:

"I did."

"But this is not your handwriting," said the teacher, pointing to what Peter had so hastily scribbled beneath it.

Hans-Rudi's eyes widened as he read:

"Langes Haar,
Kurzer Verstand."

(Long hair
Short wit.)

"No, it isn't," he stammered, "I—I—drew the picture. I thought you'd be pleased." The teacher tossed one of the offending locks off his forehead.

"Will you do it again?" he said.

"O no, Teacher," the boy answered fervently, "I'll never do it again—but I didn't write those words. I thought—I thought you'd like the portrait."

"Hm," said old Lion Head, and then muttered to himself: "An artist in the making—one of my own people—of my own village—what a find! And I have the training of him!

"No, Hans-Rudi," he went on aloud, "you didn't understand me. I am very much pleased with the portrait. I want to know if you will do it again on a big piece of paper so that I can show it to someone. If he thinks it is as good as I do, then we'll send—that is we'll see what he can do about it. As for the motto beneath. I know the handwriting and I will ask the boy who wrote it to step up here and wipe it out."

As he was looking straight at Peter Imhoven, the boy could do nothing but creep up to the platform and erase the words, while the whole school snickered at his downfall.

What had the teacher said about "sending the picture" or "showing it to someone"? These questions teased Hans-Rudi all the rest of the week. When Sunday came, and he had the time, he settled down in his room and did the portrait all over again on an immense sheet of paper. Granny was deeply impressed, and constantly slipped off the warm seat on the tiled stove to watch her boy at work with the crayons she had given him. Finally the portrait was finished and carefully packed to be delivered to old Lion Head at the school.

"What is he going to do with it?" Hans-Rudi asked everyone in the chalet.

"Wait and see," they all said. They had perfect confidence in the schoolmaster.

School went on as usual for some time, and, little by little, Hans-Rudi forgot all about the picture. But one day the teacher told him to wait after school because he had something interesting to tell him.

"Aitch—aitch!" grinned Peter Imhoven behind Erna's back, scraping the forefinger of the left hand with the forefinger of the right in Hans-Rudi's direction. This is the way children in Switzerland tease each other, and it means, "I told you so! Now you're going to get it!"

News From Berne

Hans-Rudi himself was not very easy in his thoughts as he stood before the teacher after school, and he tried to remember which rules he had lately broken.

"It's about the portrait," said the man, and the boy gave a sigh of relief. "I sent it to Berne to see if they would accept it for the children's art exhibit, and now they write back to say that they will. It's a great honor for you, my boy, and for the whole village—only," here the teacher hesitated and pushed back the lock on his forehead. "They want a name for it, and of course I don't want to give mine. You can do me sometime when I've had my hair cut. But what—oh, I have an idea. What do the children call me amongst themselves? Children always have a nickname for their teacher."

"I wouldn't dare tell you," said Hans-Rudi, and he hung his head.

"Come, come," said the teacher. "Tell me."

"I'll write it down," said Hans-Rudi in desperation. He took a piece of paper, scribbled three words on it, shoved the paper into the man's hand and fled noisily down the hall. But before he dashed out of the door and began to climb the steep grade home, he heard a great burst of laughter—and he laughed too in the growing dusk of the short winter afternoon.

And when the exhibition of children's drawings closed a few weeks later, the newspaper brought to a little brown chalet on the mountain side the glorious news that Hans-Rudi had won the first prize with his colored drawing, and that this was listed in the catalogue as "Old Lion Head."

(The End)

Photograph by courtesy of Bignou Gallery, New York City

"Gabrielle and Coco," a painting by Auguste Renoir

When Mother Reads Aloud

When Mother reads aloud, far lands
Seem very near and true;
I cross the desert's gleaming sands,
Or hunt the jungle's prowling bands,
Or sail the ocean blue.
Far heights, whose peaks the cold mists shroud
I scale, when Mother reads aloud.

When Mother reads aloud, I long
For noble deeds to do—
To help the right, redress the wrong;
It seems so easy to be strong,
So simple to be true.
Oh, thick and fast the visions crowd
My eyes, when Mother reads aloud.

—UNKNOWN

—From "When Mother Reads Aloud," in "My Poetry Book." The John C. Winston Co.

Prize-Winners Again

By Peter White

Some very nice papers came in from our younger readers in April, but we'd like to hear from many, many more of the girls and boys who read this page. There are quite a number of lovely books waiting to go to children who write for our monthly contests; so hurry up and write us about some of the stories you have enjoyed most—and perhaps some of those books will find their way to your bookshelf!

Again our very small readers have surprised us by their interest in the contest, and we are awarding a special prize for the best paper from an "under eight."

Nancy Carol Bramham, seven years and eight months old, of Ventura, California, has won this special prize—a book called "Saturday Magic," by Eleanor Daggett Karsten. It is about two children, Karen and Thomas, who had adventures every Saturday that were the most fun. It is being mailed to her today.

Here is Nancy's essay, which is about a story published on The Children's Page not long ago:

Archie Acorn Keeps On Trying

Archie was in the top of the oak tree. The sunbeams came in to visit him. Sometimes a butterfly would visit him. They said not to be discouraged. He would ask them what was the most beautiful thing in the world. They said that garden on the other side of the wall. So he twisted and pulled and twisted and pulled. Soon he heard the North Wind. So he called to him, "North Wind, North Wind."

North Wind said, "Did I hear someone calling me?" So he went down in the oak tree and there he was.

Archie said, "Could you help me get out of the oak tree?"

"Yes," said North Wind. He blew as hard as he could, and blew him out of the oak tree. He rolled down the hill faster and faster.

"No!" said Archie. "I am getting farther and farther away."

But he thought of what they had said and was not discouraged. He was in a pile of leaves. Soon he heard footsteps and said, "Who is it?" It was Peter Squirrel. "Will you take me over to the other side of the hill?"

"Yes," he said, and so saying he picked up Archie and carried him across the hill and dug a hole and put him in it and said, "Sleep well, Archie." Then he trotted away.

Archie grew and grew. Finally he was taller than the wall, so he looked over the wall. Such a garden he saw! There were vines chasing each other over the wall and a little fountain was in the middle of the garden. Keep on trying. Archie won.

The regular award for children under twelve was won by Marilyn Hall, ten, of Harvard, Massachusetts, with a very pleasant essay on a story published on The Children's Page recently. Her prize is an interesting and unusual book called "Child of the Deep," by John Ernest Williamson and Frances Jenkins Olcott. It is a most delightful story about a real little girl, Sylvia Williamson, "eight, going on nine," who really and truly went exploring in the depths of the ocean in the West Indies. There are many pictures too. This book is being mailed to Marilyn today.

Here is her essay:

A Diving Lesson

I found this story about Rubatub both amusing and different. Mrs. Hippo wanted little Rubatub to learn to swim and dive, but he wouldn't. He just stuck on her back and squealed. I thought it was clever when Roly-Poly's mother, Mrs. Elephant, filled her trunk and sent the water splashing with such force that Rubatub fell in and started to swim.

He found he liked it and then wouldn't dive. So Mrs. Elephant picked him up with her trunk and put him on his mother's back. He slid into the water by himself this time and started swimming. My, but he was proud! He could swim and dive. Pretty soon Roly-Poly Elephant came in and played with him.

"Time to go in."

Rubatub wouldn't. Well, turning around, what do you think? He was looking straight into the jaws of a crocodile!

"Oh! Oh!" he squealed.

Mrs. Elephant quickly snatched him up with her trunk, and put him safely by his mother's side. My goodness, but mother Hippo was severe. So Rubatub was sorry and promised to be good "tomorrow." I thought it was funny when "I was only smiling," said the crocodile affably. I think he came just in time.

There were several nice papers sent in by the "eleven and under" group and we want to make special mention of some others.

Mitsie Matravers, nine, of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, won a Special Mention with a very nice letter about the Chimney Farm story, "The Pinto Pony's Visit," by Henry Beston. Geraldine Kidwell, eleven, of Marion, Indiana, and Elizabeth Fellmann, eleven, of Arlington, Massachusetts, both won Special Mentions for good essays about another Chimney Farm story, "The Stranger's Gifts," by Henry Beston.

We were very glad that many children who competed in March sent in papers in April too. We hope to hear from them often again and to be able to send them some of the lovely books that are waiting to go to successful contestants.

So, boys and girls, get out your pens, or pencils—or your typewriters, if you prefer—and send us a stack of letters this month that will keep our mailing department busy sorting out envelopes for "Peter White."

The Children's Page in New Dress

The Children's Page is going to put on new dress on Monday, May 22. Beginning on that day, its stories will be printed in larger type which girls and boys will find more inviting to read. The letters in this new type will be larger and more quickly recognized than those in the type used at present. There will be fewer words in a line of the new type, too.

The new type is called 10 point Excelsior on an 11-point body. The larger body makes more white space between the lines, helping to set them apart, and makes it possible to read them more readily.

The Wasp at Home

The first spring bud had scarcely opened when a wasp flew out of her winter hiding place and began house hunting over the countryside.

Finding, at last, an empty burrow that had once belonged to a field-mouse, she broke up the earth inside, here and there, to form one large underground room. Then she buzzed away in search of a wooden fence.

A Busy Morning

There happened to be plenty of fences close by. Alighting on one, the wasp started to gnaw the wood, breaking it off into a number of very small splinters which she gnawed and gnawed again until they were nothing but pulp—something like bits of your breakfast porridge.

Picking this pulp up, she flew hastily back to the burrow and, running up the side of the room she had built, clung firmly to the roof with her back legs. Then, with her two front legs, and the use of her jaw, she made a pillar of the pulp. No sooner was it finished to her satisfaction, than back she buzzed to the fence to gnaw more wood and make more pillars.

Making the cells

"Now," said the wasp to herself, when she had built as many pillars as she needed, "I must begin to make my comb."

So she set to work placing three shallow cells—which were nothing more than tiny cups made of a sticky substance—at the end of each pillar, and into each of these cells she popped a white egg, covering it with a lid to keep it safe.

When the comb, consisting of a great many cells with covered-up eggs inside them, was finished, she sat and waited for the first row of eggs to hatch out, thinking, no doubt, of the hundreds of grubs that would soon appear in her little home, and of how very, very hungry they would be!

Pussy Willows

Pussy willows,
pussy willows,
do you ever purr,

When wind is
in the willows,
and the branches stir,

And fingers
full of springtime
rub against your fur?

AILEEN FISHER

"Blue Sky" And The Log

Her name was Harriet Clark—but the Indians called her Blue Sky. They called her that because she had such a pleasant face. It was like the sky, they said, when the sun was shining.

In the big woods there stood a little schoolhouse where every day the Indian children went to school. Blue Sky was their teacher. The Indians thought she was very wise, that the Teacher knew everything.

One day in the woods not far away from the schoolhouse, two Indians were cutting down some trees. One was a very large tree and they had to chop for a long time. At last the big tree began to tip. A loud crack—a swishing sound—and it fell to earth. The Indians cut the branches off and when the long trunk of the tree was clear, they stood for a time looking at it.

A Call on the Teacher

Each Indian wanted half of the big log. The tree belonged to both of them. But how could they divide it equally when one end was big and the other end was small? As they talked their voices grew louder and louder. They began to quarrel—they started to fight. Suddenly one of the Indians held up his hand.

"Come," said he, "let us go to Blue Sky! She will tell us what to do. The Teacher is very wise."

So they came to the schoolhouse door and asked Blue Sky to go with them to look at the tree and tell them how to divide it. Of course she did go with them, for Blue Sky never refused to help an Indian in any way that she could.

She followed them into the woods walking slowly—very slowly indeed—but she was thinking fast. However could that tree be divided so that each Indian might have exactly half?

An Exact Balance

At last, they came to the place where the trunk of the tree lay stretched upon the ground. Blue Sky stood still, looking down at the great log. It was three feet through at one end, a few inches at the other. A team of horses was standing near. Blue Sky turned to the Indians and said, "Hitch your team to the log. Draw it over this other log. I will tell you when to stop."

The Indians did as Blue Sky said. "Slowly now—steady!" she called. "Just a little farther. Hold! Take off your horses."

There lay the log—perfectly balanced. Blue Sky put her hand on the right spot. "Cut here," she said. "Now—each one of you will have exactly half."

The Indians clapped their hands. How they laughed! They laughed so loudly that a squirrel in the top of the next big tree dropped down ten branches to see what the clatter was all about.

Said one Indian to another Indian as they went home that night, "It is true—Blue Sky knows everything."

Let's Borrow a Toy

Children who go to the Franklin School, in San Jose, California, are to have a toy-lending "library." A room in the school has been set apart for the toys, and the pupils will borrow them on cards like those issued in book-lending libraries.

The children must obtain permission of their parents in order to receive library cards, and borrowers must promise to take care of the toys, Mrs. Alice Hughes, a teacher in charge of the new "library," said. Borrowers will not be required to pay for toys they break, nor barred from using the library, she explained. The only penalty will be that they will be allowed to borrow only the less popular toys until they learn how to take care of playthings.

"I hope this will teach them responsibility," Mrs. Hughes said.

Discarded or slightly damaged toys are being given to the library. Mrs. Hughes said she was confident the "library" would be successful, because she had found that many children have nothing at all to play with. The toy-lending "library" is being sponsored by the Parent-Teachers Association of the school.

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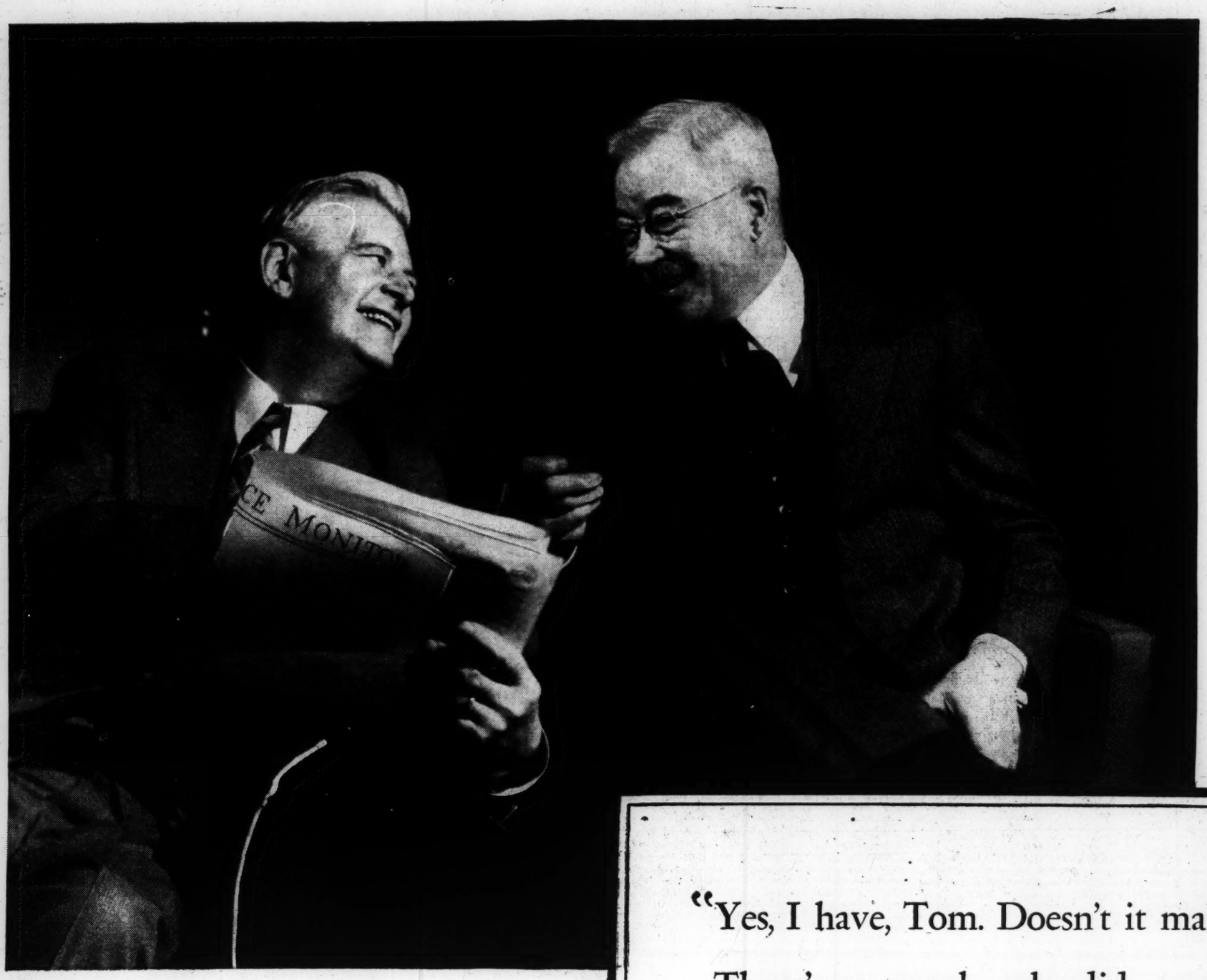

"Yes, I have, Tom. Doesn't it make it easier to read? There's so much splendid news and comment in the paper that I don't want to miss any of it." "What do you think of the stock listings?" "Oh, much better in that larger type; and the Editorial Page looks better too. I tell you, Tom, this new set-up with Excelsior type just makes a fine newspaper more attractive and time saving."

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Strategy of Trade and Empire Proved on Site of Toronto Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Echoes of Canada's early struggle with a vast wilderness, and attempts made by the French and English to gain ascendancy in trade with the Indians, resound for the visitor to the Canadian National Exhibition.

Not only is the Exhibition an epitome of these busy scenes of trade and commerce of nearly two centuries ago, but the displays of manufactured goods, showing the development of trade and industry throughout the Dominion, are being held on the spot where once stood Fort Rouille, ordered built by Louis XV of France in 1749.

Memories of the fort reach back both to the times when the Indians held undisputed sway over the land on which the C. N. E. is located, and also to the days of the French regime in New France.

In the early days of French and English settlement in America, the territory of the Five Nations, or Iroquois, Indians, extending along the south shore of Lake Ontario, was tacitly regarded as mutually owned by the English of New England and the French of New France. It was not long, however, before both parties realized the richness of the territory to the west and northwest; and their desire to gain possession of strongholds necessary to keep the fur trade flowing freely, and also, probably, to retain permanent possession of the land, led them to establish outposts.

On the Oswego

Obtaining permission from the Indians, La Salle built in 1679 a small stockaded post at the mouth of the Niagara, as a temporary store for skins which came down from Detroit and Michilimackinac over the Great Lakes route. By 1725, this outpost had become a substantial fort, still standing today with some alterations. It commanded the entrance between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.

To offset this maneuver, the governor of the province of New York, Burnett, after obtaining permission of the Iroquois, set up, in 1722, a small post for purposes of the fur trade on the west side of the mouth of the Oswego River. The Oswego formed part of the line of communication between Lake Ontario, the Mohawk River, the Hudson River and the sea. Like the French post, it was not long before the post on the Oswego assumed greater proportions, for in 1728, it was transformed by Burnett into a stone fortress, first military establishment on Lake Ontario under the British flag.

The English post did in fact do exactly what the English had calculated. It had neutralized the effect of the French posts at Niagara and Frontenac, so the French had to look elsewhere to gain the ascendancy, and a decision was reached to found a post on the north side of Lake Ontario on the site of the present monument in the grounds of the C. N. E. at Toronto. It is found in an old report on Canadian affairs, sent to Louis XV of France in 1749 by the Count de la Galissonière, then Governor-General, that orders had been given to build a stockade, or storehouse, at Toronto, as the "pass" at this place between Lakes Ontario and Huron was then called. Galissonière took care to point out that the new post would be erected at small expense. He pointed out, too, that it would prevent the Indians from the north from carrying on their trade with the English.

The new post was about 180 feet square. Within the stockade were five buildings. It was officially named Fort Rouille in honor of Antoine Louis Rouille, Count de Jouy, Colonial Minister of France from 1749-54, patron of literature and once head of the Royal Library.

Barter Set Up

As, however, the name Toronto was at that time already in use, the fort became known in the parlance of the day as Fort Toronto; that is the trading post at the Toronto landing.

The new fort did not long remain in use, because of the French-British wars. Being close to Niagara, it was more or less dependent on that fortress. Its garrison consisted of one officer, two sergeants, five soldiers and the storekeeper; and the number of canoes sent up with goods was only five. Each canoe intended for the western forts carried goods to the value of 7,000 French livres and beaver was obtained for from 3 livres 10 sous to 5 livres a pound. For 10 years Fort Rouille enjoyed the benefits of the fur trade without interruption. Bands of Mississaugas from Lakes Huron and Superior would come down the lakes and camp at the mouth of the Humber and along the shore of Lake Ontario. Furs were distributed along the cliffs of the lake shore below the stockade; goods from France, such as fabrics in wool, cotton and flax, linens, ribbons, hatchets, knives, simple tools, brass and iron kettles, muskets, powder and shot, beads, mirrors, toys, and silver trinkets, were put on display. The French articles were bartered for the skins of beaver, otter, fox, marten, deer, bear, wolf, and buffalo; for moccasins and other footgear of buckskin and buffalo hide; for baskets of basswood; for pouches, belts, and leggings with fringes and other adornment; and for snowshoes, and bows and arrows.

In 1756, Oswego fell to the Marquis de Montcalm. In 1759, Colonel Bradstreet captured Fort Frontenac and destroyed nine French sloops there. After its capture, the Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor-General, gave orders that if the English appeared at Toronto, it should be burned immediately and the garrison should fall back on Niagara, to which place he ordered reinforcements from Illinois and from Detroit. In 1759, Niagara being under attack by the English, Fort Rouille was burned; and on June 25, after a siege of three weeks, Sir William Johnson captured Niagara. Johnson sent a force over to Fort Rouille, and they on their return reported it burned and abandoned.

In 1760, after the capture of Montreal, Major Robert Rogers, commanding Rogers' Rangers, was sent to receive the surrender of the French ports of Detroit and Michilimackinac. On the way, he and his men camped near the site of Fort Rouille. He reported a tract of about 300 acres of cleared ground round the place, where formerly the French had a fort. Prophetically he says, "I think Toronto a most convenient place for a factory; that is, a trading post."

American Exploit

In 1813, the Upper Canada capital, York, now Toronto, was captured by the Americans. The site of the old French fort apparently was well known to them, as in their original plan of operations the place chosen for the disembarkment of their troops was at the place, though they actually landed farther west at what is now Sunnyside.

In 1878, when a large part of what was then known as Garrison Common in Toronto was secured from the Government and set apart as a park for a permanent exhibition in Toronto, the site of the French fort was included. The land was leveled and sodded, and the last remains of the old fort were obliterated. In order that the exact location of the site should not be lost, a cairn of unhewn stone was built and a massive granite boulder, dug by a dredge near the entrance to Toronto Bay, was mounted upon it bearing an inscription.

This cairn was replaced by a memorial column in 1887, fiftieth anniversary of the reign of Queen Victoria, and unveiled by the Marquis of Lansdowne, then Governor-General, on the opening day of the Dominion Industrial Exhibition. The monument consists of a sub-structure of rough stone about 5 feet deep and 12½ feet square. Then follow three courses to a block, forming the main body of the pedestal. The monument rises to a height of a little more than 30 feet.

Pringle & Booth, Ltd.

At the Canadian National Exhibition

Above: A parade of war veterans on Warriors' Day. The automotive building is at the left. Below: The Fort Rouille Monument. In the background is Lake Ontario.

Broad Field of Activities Of Blind Shown at Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Nearly every one of the many activities undertaken by the Canadian National Institute for the Blind are viewed annually by some 200,000 visitors to the Canadian National Exhibition.

The object of the exhibit is primarily to attract public attention to what the Institute is doing for the blind citizens of the Dominion and of the Province of Ontario, particularly as the organization subsists on public contributions to about the same extent it receives government and municipal aid in the form of grants to carry on its work.

Goods manufactured by blind operatives are also sold at the Exhibition, the sum realized from this source being from $7,000 to $10,000 a year. The goods thus sold have been made either in the factories of the Institute or in the homes of its members.

The C. N. E. is the only opportunity thousands of interested visitors have of ever seeing the work done by and for the blind. This is particularly true of visitors from rural areas.

Besides displays of manufacturing processes, the exhibits annually present displays of reading, office work, prevention and special services, the latter meaning such things as appliances, home teaching and the newsstand and cafeteria service. There is also an information bureau for details of such services as commercial and industrial placements of individuals.

Many From Ontario

The nature of these displays of the Institute may be better understood when it is realized that one-third of the total blind men and women registered with the Institute in the Dominion are natives of the Province of Ontario.

One of the activities of the Institute is the National Garden scheme, a plan whereby certain owners of outstanding gardens cooperate with the Institute in permitting their premises to be visited by the public for the purpose of raising funds for prevention work. The Toronto Women's Auxiliary in charge of the annual campaign for the raising of funds in this city in 1937 raised $65,584.23, during the 10-day campaign which ended with a tag day. This is the most substantial sum raised in any one year since the formation of the Institute.

In the factory for men in Toronto an average of more than 50 blind persons are employed steadily throughout the year. The products of this factory, which consist of brooms, whisks, mops and wicker furniture are sold to the public. In the factory for women blind women and girls to the number of more than 30 are steadily employed throughout the year. In addition to those employed in factories, there are many blind people engaged in home industry. They make baskets, door mats, aprons and other things. The total value of all goods manufactured in factories and by home workers amounted to $297,582.12 in 1937-38.

In Variety of Positions

Twenty-three blind people were employed in general industrial and commercial establishments placed there by Institute representatives. Forty news vendors in Ontario operated newsstands, which are owned by the Institute and used by the vendors without charge. These stands are painted and kept in repair by the Institute. Ninety-nine blind men and women operated canteens and cafeterias set up for them by the Institute, from which they received the full net profits. The Institute has its own wholesale department for supplies for these stands and cafeterias, and the profits from this business are distributed to the patrons in proportion to the amount of purchases made by them.

In addition to the home workers who sell through the facilities provided by the Institute, there are a great many who purchase their material through it but who look after their own sales. In its headquarters, the Institute employs nine blind men as heads of departments, supervisors, placement officers and library assistants. On the stenographic staff, six blind typists are regularly employed. The telephone switch-board is handled by a blind girl. The staff of eight field service men are registered as blind. The seven home-teachers employed by the Institute are without their sight. The demand for the services of home-teachers is constant and the staff has been kept continuously busy throughout the year.

The Ontario Division maintains three residences, Clarkewood, a home for women in Toronto, Charles Street, Toronto men's residence and the Gyro Home in Hamilton which accommodates both men and women.

In connection with the Institute, several social clubs are in operation in Ontario. In Toronto the Excelsior Club and the Comrades Club meet regularly at Pearson Hall, and during the course of the year participate in many functions. In London the London Association for the Blind make use of the facilities of Tweedsmuir Hall for their social and business gatherings, and in Hamilton the Unity Club with a large membership of the blind people of Hamilton and Wentworth County have maintained an active organization devoted largely to social purposes. The Iodelions Club including in its membership the blind people of Windsor and Essex County carries on its operations in association with the Institute.

Twenty years ago the Canadian National Institute for the Blind was born, the offspring of the Canadian National Library for the Blind, whose home was in Toronto. Soon the Library was absorbed into the Institute's structure as its library and publishing department. Volumes are now sent to borrowers in Victoria, in the west; St. John's, Newfoundland, in the east; Hay River, Northwest Territory, in the north; and Trinidad, British West Indies, in the south.

The range of literature offered is almost universal—fiction old and new; histories of many lands, sciences, arts, professions and people; works on astronomy, biology, geology, botany, physical geography, political science, electricity, the radio and other scientific subjects; mathematics from simple arithmetic to trigonometry; books of travel and adventure; poetry and dramas of all ages; classical texts in several languages.

The Institute now has nearly 4,000 specially prepared phonograph records, comprising several hundred titles of such diversified works as portions of the Bible, "Pilgrim's Progress," many of Shakespeare's plays, selections from numbers of the standard poets, novels, travels, and science. Because recorded books are reproduced by means of special phonographs they are technically known as talking books. They appeal not only to an increasing number of blind people familiar with touch reading, but also to that section of the blind population which, owing to various causes, has not learned and will not or cannot learn to read with the finger. An increasing number of young blind people is undertaking high school and university studies.

The Institute magazine, the Braille Courier, is still the only embossed periodical published in the Dominion. The monthly supplement contains several pages of cooking recipes.

Exhibition Tradition Makes Innovations Expected Feature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Officials of the Canadian National Exhibition have always prided themselves on having for their visitors every innovation possible. Not long ago, for example, projected on clouds, thousands of feet above the city, or if there were no clouds, on a balloon, they had a huge clock and face which shone nightly over the city like an immense moon, its moving hands giving the exact time to the entire city and over a wide area as well.

In the Exhibition of 1888, there was advertised "The first balloon ascension and parachute descent, 5,000 feet from the clouds, by Messrs. Williams and Young, the most daring feat ever attempted by man and successfully accomplished by these noted aeronauts."

The program of that year revealed the fact that "The opening ceremony will be followed by speeding in the horse ring, and special exhibits by the Viennese Lady Fencers, Herr Weitzman's wonderful performances on the high rope, international dances, tableaux by little girls; circus and other entertainment in front of the grand stand and the first race in the international bicycle contest between Miss Jessie Oakes of England and Miss Von Blumen, champion lady bicyclist of the United States."

On "Societies' Day" that year, the Archduke Joseph's Hungarian Gypsy Band, national band of Hungary, made its first appearance at the fair.

Fishermen Paint Exhibit Flag-Pole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—When the flag-pole, 184 feet high, was painted recently, the painters of the two coats of white were two former fishermen from Newfoundland who had turned flag-pole painters. They contended, having been fishermen from the age of six, that it was easier to paint some of the tallest poles in the Dominion than to scale the masts of a fishing schooner, which toss and whip around in a gale at sea.

Not only did these men paint the pole, one of the highest in the Empire, but they even washed the copper ball at the top, in diameter five feet. They climbed the pole with the aid of spurs.

Visitors to Canadian Fair See Models of New Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A tour along the newly opened Columbia Icefield Highway or through the scenic St. Lawrence Seaway to Europe beckons those with imagination to graphic models of these latest transportation mediums exhibited in the Transportation Building of the Canadian National Exhibition.

The model of the Columbia Highway shows the roadway as it leaves Lake Louise ascending past Lake Hector, Bow Lake to Bow Summit and the lookout over Lake Peyto, and then continuing up to Waterfowl Lakes and the North Saskatchewan River. It shows in addition the continuance of the road to Sunwapta Pass. This last section is expected to be completed this year.

Lake Louise, with Mt. Lefroy and Victoria Glacier, is shown in the familiar setting. The railway with moving trains is seen climbing to the Great Divide and down to the Kicking Horse Pass. On the highway, numerous vehicles move, passing the many magnificent peaks and glaciers, such as Waputik Range, Mount Hector, Bow Peak; Mounts Peyto, Mistaya and Chephren, all approximately 10,000 feet in height, and also the Balfour, Crowfoot, Bow, Peyto and Barbette Glaciers.

Beyond the Saskatchewan and Howse Valleys are seen the well-known peaks of the Columbia Icefield proper: Mts. Alexander, Castleguard, Columbia, Saskatchewan, Snow Dome and Athabaska. Under Mt. Coleman is the old Indian graveyard, long familiar to trail riders, where the Alexandra Valley joins the Saskatchewan Valley. Beyond the immediate ranges bordering the highway can be observed the Yoho Glacier, the Blackwater Range, the Freshfield and Mons icefields, and in the far distance the Selkirks with Mt. Sir Donald as a center. The lighting effect indicates the breaking of a colorful dawn over the entire scene which adds to the charm of this setting.

The model has been constructed from sketches and notes made by the artist, James Crockart, who traveled over this highway. Photographs of the actual model are placed in front with key markings indicating the various points of interest. This adds to the informative value of the exhibit.

The Seaway model graphically sets out the advantages of the St. Lawrence route as expressed in the slogan, "39 per cent less ocean to Europe," and at the same time indicates the scenic beauties of this route in the sheltered St. Lawrence. Railway trains in motion are viewed coming out of the west by way of Toronto and Ottawa en route to Canadian Pacific terminal ports at Montreal, Quebec and St. John. The model steamships move on the three routes, namely: summer route by way of Belle Isle; the spring southern route by way of Cape Race, and the winter route from St. John and Halifax.

Various points of interest, such as cities and hotels, are indicated in a decorative manner. The whole diorama is lit with automatic dimmer control lighting running from clear daylight to the red glow of sunset.

The decoration of the entire exhibition room employs a mural treatment in pastel shades illustrating Atlantic, Pacific and European travel; world cruises and Canadian resorts on the Canadian Pacific system.

The varied extent of the Canadian Pacific Express service is conveyed by an arrangement of moving illustrations and slogans flashed intermittently on a globe.

A number of hand colored, electrically illuminated photographic transparencies are included in the exhibit depicting the various services of the company in Atlantic steamship travel and Rocky Mountain resorts. An air of gaiety is given to the entire exhibit by the bright red script signs incorporated with the murals.

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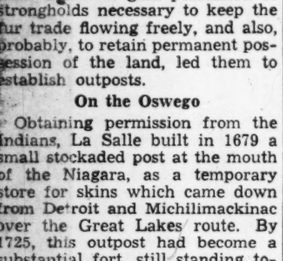

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Railroads and National Exhibition Help Educate Toronto Pupils

How Railroads Built Canada Depicted by 'the Real Thing'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Rapid strides which have marked the course of transportation development, particularly since the Canadian National Exhibition first opened in 1879, are depicted in realistic models, pictures, and actual equipment housed in the Transportation Building of the Exhibition.

From the point of view of education for thousands of visitors every year, particularly among the throngs of school children and students of all ages, the exhibit is one of the most informative of the Exhibition.

That part of the building allotted to the display of the Canadian National Railways is always abreast and usually in advance of the latest developments in modern transportation.

The aim of the officials of the system is to try to give as nearly as possible over a period of years the complete story of the progress of transportation. One year, for example, they assembled a complete cabin of a Canadian National steamship from the West Indies route, with Negro stewards. Another year they used an imitation to scale of the first locomotive which ever ran in Canada.

Tested in "Tunnel"

Two years before streamliners came out, the company had a model of a train of this type cut from a solid block of wood. This model was actually used in a wind tunnel to test it.

When the huge 600-type passenger locomotives were brought out, 101 feet in length over all, weighing 320 tons, one was run into the grounds of the C. N. R. The tracks were then pulled up and the locomotive left standing on a length of tracks, so that visitors could inspect the marvel.

The railway thus attempts to give visitors to the Exhibition a picture of the last word in transportation by pictures, displays, exhibits of actual equipment, models of equipment, and modelled panoramas built from papier-mâché of countryside and water, correct to scale.

When the C. N. R. brought out the newest of single room, bedroom, and upper and lower berths, actual berths and steel equipment were on display with two porters in attendance.

When it also brought out the newest methods of various advertising materials like the dyeing of silks for use in advertising, the Exhibition received the first exhibit.

In each case the exhibits are specially designed for the Canadian National Exhibition, the only fair in which the Railway makes a display in the Dominion.

First Railway

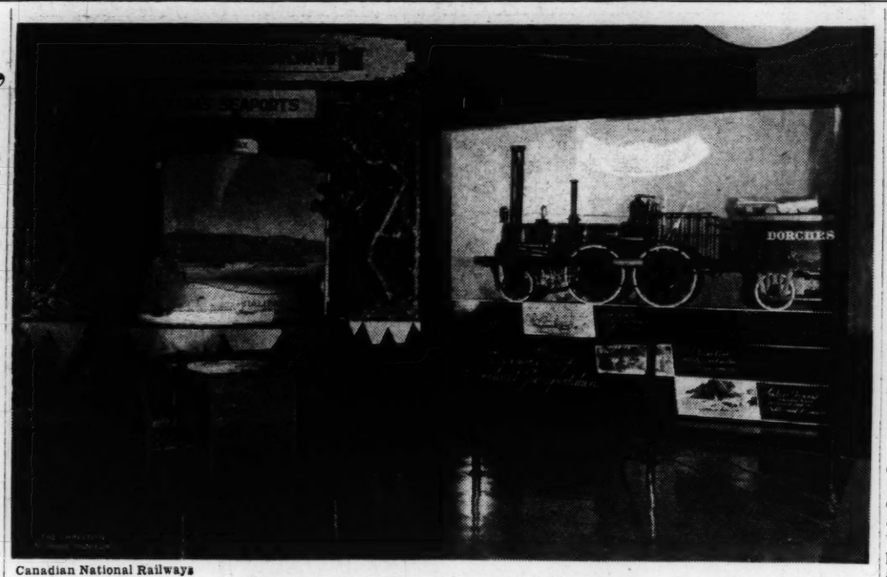
In the year the Canadian National Exhibition first opened, 1879, there were but two forms of transport—the waterways and the railways, and the latter was comparatively new. Older patrons of that exhibition could recall the opening of Upper Canada's first railway, now a part of the Canadian National system, in 1853. Three years later Toronto was linked to Montreal by rail, and a journey which once took from a month to six weeks was immediately shortened to 12 hours. Today it is little more than six hours. By 1879 the railway idea had expanded as had the exhibition idea. Toronto had four distinct lines serving it, the Grand Trunk, the Midland, the Northern, and the Great Western, and they made a network of lines tapping all sections of the Province, opening new lands for settlement, creating new centers of distribution and stimulating industry by providing new markets and new arteries for trade. Eventually all of these lines were incorporated in the Canadian National Railways and the railway today is as much a pioneer road as it was in the '60's and '70's only it has extended operations, pushed back the last frontier into the far North and in so doing has given to Canada new empires of grain and minerals.

The Canadian National Exhibition from the first showed leadership in stressing its vital importance to the development of the nation. When the C. N. R. first brought out its new 600-type locomotive, the largest passenger locomotive in the British Empire, it received an invitation to exhibit it, not upon a siding but within the grounds; and it did. Then the Canadian National engineers adapted the Diesel engine to railway operation and evolved for the first time in a century a new theory of locomotion for practical railway use. This locomotive was officially known as No. 6000. It made the trial run from Montreal to the C. N. R. siding, and the patrons who saw it arrive, did they but know it, were looking down upon the ancestor of all the streamlined trains throughout the world, for by this theory the Canadian National Railway engineers made possible the streamlined Diesel trains of today.

Toronto Headquarters

Within 85 years since the "iron horse" came to Toronto, the City has become the headquarters of the central region of the National System, which has 7,625 miles of track from Port Arthur on the West, close to the Maritimes, on the East. Each day the system operates approximately 130 trains, freight and passenger, in and out of the terminals, and more than 4,500 employees live within Greater Toronto and draw in wages $6,600,000.

The tax bill alone, within this area, including local improvements, amounts approximately to $515,000, of which more than $470,000 goes direct to the City. The purchases of the central region for railway use average in the neighborhood of $41,000,000 per year. Of this sum, a substantial portion is spent in Toronto and Ontario. These figures do not cover any territory but the central region. There are two other regions in Canada, the maritime region, with headquarters in Moncton, and the western region, with headquarters in Winnipeg.



Canadian National Railways

Section of Transportation Exhibit
A view of the Canadian National Railways display.

History of Fair Dates Back To 1790 Agriculture Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Although the Canadian National Exhibition dates back to the 1790's as an agricultural fair, the present fair really began in 1878 as the Industrial Exhibition Association.

Toronto then had a population of 80,000. The following year the city leased a track of land of 62 acres known as "Garrison Common" from the government along the lake front, which provided a nucleus for today's park of 350 acres having a mile and a half of lake front.

The first Toronto Industrial Exhibition was opened on Sept. 5, 1879, by the Marquis of Lorne, the Governor-General of Canada, accompanied by his wife, Princess Louise, daughter of Queen Victoria, on their first visit to the Queen City. The fair then had less than a mile of unimproved earthen roads, a frontage of 450 feet on Lake Ontario, and 23 wooden buildings, boasting 110,000 square feet of floor space. There were no lights of any sort on the grounds or even in the buildings, so the Exhibition had to be closed at dusk. Despite this handicap the show lasted for three weeks with industrial exhibits, manufactures and machinery during the entire period; agricultural and dairy products and fruits the last two weeks and the livestock, poultry and dogs during the final week.

The total number of exhibits was 8,234, while a total of $19,600 was awarded in prizes and medals. The attendance was more than 100,000. A half century later, in 1929, the prize list totaled $151,200, and the attendance had grown to 1,774,000.

Chief among the permanent structures of that first exhibition was the main building of the style of the Crystal Palace of London. It included an art gallery and was 290 feet in length by 213 in width. Other buildings were the Agricultural Hall, the Horticultural Hall, the Carriage Building and the Hatching House, all of wood.

In these days there were no electric street cars in Toronto and neither motor cars nor bicycles to provide transportation for the visitors. The latter could, however, go by boat from one of the downtown docks or by train from the Yonge Street Station (now a fruit market). By either lake or rail the fare was ten cents.

Every day at four o'clock Edward Hanlan, whose statue may now be seen in the exhibition grounds, could be seen exercising in his racing shell, the "Toronto," in which he had defeated Elliott, the English champion, in record time on the Tyne.

When three years later electric lights came, it enabled the exhibition authorities to keep the gates open until 10 p. m. Another two years saw the installation of an electric railway, said to be among the finest in Canada and one of the longest on the continent. On this line Thomas A. Edison completed his experiments in electric railroading.

In 1892 eleven more acres previously used as a rifle range were transferred to the city for exhibition purposes. In 1904 the name was changed to the present title, Canadian National Exhibition. In 1906 the city finally took possession of the entire tract of land known as "Garrison Common," and in that year the wooden grandstand burned with a loss of $250,000. In 1910 two complete regiments of troops from the United States camped at the grounds, symbolical of a later alliance. The Canadian National Exhibition now boasts of 22 permanent buildings valued with land and equipment at $22,000,000, with 12 miles of paved streets forming a complete city in itself which attracts nearly 2,000,000 people annually.

The exhibits today are as varied as modernity can make them, including music, empire and international exhibits, pageants, parades and contests of all kinds. Among the latter are music competitions with special prizes for old-time square dancing, on Music Day, on the stage of the new band shell.

'Lost' Children Find Plight Is a Boon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Every year the Lost Children's Shelter of the Canadian National Exhibition handles hundreds of youthful visitors, of whom about 75 per cent, on an estimate, are really lost. They are the recipients of ice cream cones as consolation for their plight. Some come there on purpose for that reason, and authorities say some mothers and fathers take them to the refuge to get them off their hands for an hour or two.

Canadian Exhibit Contests Emphasize School Projects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Progressive changes in the programs of study for elementary and secondary schools of Ontario—already familiar to parents of pupils in the schools—are being brought before a larger percentage of the people through the medium of the Canadian National Exhibition.

Displays of school work at different centers throughout the province have proved beneficial in promoting interest in new educational methods and their results, but the display at the exhibition has proven the best means of commanding public attention.

This year it is planned to have exhibits from eight different public and separate school districts, each district to center its exhibit, as far as possible, around one particular subject or division of the program of studies. Exhibits will also be made by some of the secondary schools of the province. The Canadian National Exhibition authorities have given a large space on the mezzanine floor of the Automotive Building for this purpose.

Competitions for pupils of public and separate schools are classified into grades and classes, among the latter being imaginative drawing, mural decoration, lettering, design, modelmaking, making of masks and assembly of model building. There are also individual competitions in a number of these classes.

The display also takes in sewing, a class of work in which there is great scope for the imagination as the articles on exhibit range all the way from dresses, aprons, and caps to book-covers and laundry bags. Writing competitions are also a deservedly popular feature.

Among the competitions in manual education are many skilfully made objects in wood, some with applied design, carved, stencilled, painted or of metal appliqué. There are also objects of wood or metal upholstered with leather, reed or other materials.

For a number of years the Toronto Board of Education has been making an exhibit of elementary and secondary school work at the Canadian National Exhibition. During the last three years, exhibits have also been made by outside school areas. In 1938, ten districts were represented in these exhibits.

The districts asked to participate in this work are selected by the Ontario Department of Education, in co-operation with the Ontario Education Association.

Race to Turnstiles Is Annual Event

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Every year it is usual for several persons to strive mightily to be the first through the C. N. E. turnstiles. For some years the fair has opened on Friday, and boys have waited just outside from Wednesday night until Friday morning at a place of vantage, equipped with food and blankets. They usually sleep in the gateways.

In Toronto's centennial year, 1934, two schoolboys were the first to enter. Years ago the C. N. E. gave passes to the first entrants, and some firms made them gifts of various kinds, but that custom has become obsolete.

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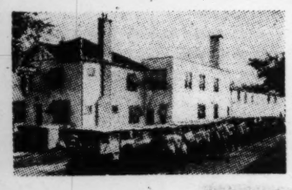
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Women Play Prominent Part in Canada's March of Progress

Industrial Development Traced in Fair Exhibits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Canadian Housewives who hope to keep step with industrial development in the Dominion will find much to attract attention in the National Industries building of the Canadian National Exhibition.

For here, among other exhibits, the chemists of the Dominion may been seen at work making their offering in preserving food supplies, and making those hundred-and-one appliances and labor-saving devises so valuable to the kitchen's efficiency.

Every day a model manufacturing plant changes an orange colored liquid into red colored fabric, while demonstrations show the entire process from the time wood pulp is treated with chemicals until it finally emerges from rollers as packaging material in shining sheets of moisture proof transparency.

The manufacture of salt is demonstrated and also the high value placed on this process in food preparation and preservation through centuries. The manner in which the brine is pumped from a 1,600 foot level in Old Ontario, the various stages in condensation, the washing and drying of the salt crystals are also shown. This pavillion, which occupies a wing of the National Industries Building, presents its exhibits in the form of demonstrations and action shows on revolving stages.

Last year the exhibit revealed the manner in which the development in chemistry is linked in the development of 35 basic industries of the Dominion, ranging from agriculture to aviation and mining. An authentic reproduction of an undersea scene in the West Indies, where, in the midst of a forest of brightly colored floating seaweed swam an assortment of more than 40 different species of tropical fish, ranging from schools of miniature, multi-colored specimens to other piscatorial examples more than two feet in length was also shown.

Cellophane's Secrets

How cellophane is fabricated was shown in the pavilion. Every step in the production of the material from the liquid viscose to the finished product was exemplified. The viscose is poured into a glass hopper, from which it is led into a bath of sulphuric acid and sodium sulphate, which solidifies it as cellulose. The strip of cellulose is then taken through alternate baths of water, sodium hydroxide and water, to emerge as a transparent ribbon without color. The material is now colored by being immersed in a bath of dye and the manufacturing process is complete. Attendants in charge of the exhibit said it was the first time cellulose had been manufactured in public, all processes being visible.

How the inexperienced young housewife who finds work in the kitchen fatiguing and a nuisance may find her burden eased is demonstrated in the National Industries Building by the displays of modern electric and gas equipment. The last exhibit of one prominent manufacturer showed a number of ranges depicting nearly 45 years of progress and development in the kitchen. Leading the display was a veteran of 1895, while models of other ranges built at 10 year intervals illustrated the improvement brought about by years of experiment and research.

On one side of the exhibit were assembled a number of gas ranges, and facing them their opposite numbers in the electrical field. The display included two model kitchens fully equipped with the latest models which modern engineering can give the housewife.

Waterproof Hose

Another exhibit in the pavilion (many of the exhibits are on turn table displays by means of which two exhibits can be shown in the same display space) is the waterproofing of women's silk stockings by the application of one of the latest discoveries of chemistry. Other displays of the waterproofing nature of this material includes spilling of water, soda pop and other liquids on an afternoon frock of fragile material without the latter being any way affected by the ordeal.

Novel methods of proving the durability of their products are used by the manufacturers of enamel ware. Enamelled slabs of wood are subjected to a "bump" test in which a hammer pounds repeatedly on the material. A sheet of enamelled metal is bombarded with steel balls fired from a small gun. In the exhibit of a clothing manufacturer a small machine rubs against a piece of cloth to prove the durability of the latter, while in another exhibit, a machine clicks the switches of an electric stove 250,000 times, enough to turn the stove on and off three times a day for more than 200 years.

Household Arts

In the Women's Building demonstrations were made of rug weaving, petit point, linen work, woodcraft and batik. In the Canadian Handicraft Association section there last appeared a collection of hooked rugs from all portions of the Dominion, each province or area having its own typical rugs, those of Nova Scotia, for example, being entirely different from those of British Columbia.

An expert hooker showed how to make floral and formal rugs the whole exhibit being designed for the expansion of the industry in national and rural home life.

Wood carving in the round at this fair was something new. Lessons in batik demonstrated the complete success. Gloves and leather accessories, tapestries as applied to furniture coverings and drapes and crewel work on woollen embroidery on linen or wool cloth were also shown in the process of manufacture. Collections of fine needlepoint, quilts, knitted suits and other articles were also on view. The same building housed a Ukrainian fair showing how the handwork of that country could be adapted for household use in this.

In the Women's Building also were last year found a Louis XVI chair; a fender bench of which the complete design was in petit point, much finer work than needlepoint; a wall panel some 200 years old of Oriental design in fruit and flower pattern featuring a large cockatoo; a fire screen depicting a Biblical scene with fine delineations of character in the faces; and an oval screen of the high type on a mahogany frame.

Dinosaur Bones

Some of the wonders of the Royal Ontario Museum were also on display last year, one of the most unusual exhibits being that of the skeleton of a dinosaur discovered in Western Canada. Prepared and assembled by skilled palaeontologists, this large duck-billed dinosaur was supposed by scientists to have roamed the wilds millions of years ago. Parts of the skeleton were missing when discovered in the mud flats of the Red River in southern Alberta, so a skull and thighbone from a similar monster were on display instead.

A huge chart depicted the dinosaur in its perfect natural state, and a colored map of the district in which it was found were features of the exhibit, housed in the Ontario building. Museum experts demonstrated the processes by which they reconstructed a creature that was in existence long before man.

Another display was one of amber from the Palmnicken Amber Mines in Prussia, and from the newly discovered Manitoba beds. Amber, it is explained, is formed from the resin of pre-hisoric pine trees decayed into the swamps from 40 to 80 million years ago. The trees have disappeared except for occasional traces of their leaves and particles of bark preserved in the amber.

The Manitoba amber is more ancient than the European, and preserved in it are sometimes found pre-historic insects, one of which on exhibit resembled a grasshopper. Several are like flies and one resembles the flea.

Pringle & Booth, Ltd.

Symbol of U. S.-Canadian Friendship

The Stars and Stripes flies over the Canadian National Exhibition. The United States' flag was the gift of the New York World's Fair. The two Fairs exchanged national flags at that time.

U. S. Ships' Visit Feature of Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—One of the most popular features of the Canadian National Exhibit for years has been the visits of United States vessels. These have included Coast Guard ships, with sea scouts on training cruises. They are escorted into the Harbor by cruisers of the Toronto Harbor Commission to anchor off the Exhibition Park and fire an international salute.

Exhibition and civic officials go aboard and visits are also exchanged by officers and crew with R. C. N. V. R. and militia units of Toronto.

Lights for a Town Used by Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Industrially the Canadian National Exhibition is almost as big a consumer as many a small Ontario city. It uses, for instance, more hydroelectric power than a number of Ontario cities, its own meter showing a peak load of more than 6,000 horsepower to light buildings and miles of modernistic streets lights.

Women's Activities Given Major Place at Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, May 8—The directorate of the Canadian National Exhibition has created a new position in the appointment of Mrs. H. M. Aitken as director of the women's activities at the C. N. E. Miss Violet Dickens, who has been in charge of displays and competitions in the Women's Building for a number of years will continue in the capacity of Mrs. Aitken's assistant.

This departure may be taken to mean that the Women's Building and its activities in future may assume a different aspect. It is planned to clear the center of the building of show cases and to devote the space to the arts of homemaking with ideas in interior decorating in every type of room on display to aid the housewife to make her own home more attractive.

The majority of the handicrafts are to be taken into the wing while the judging of competitions will not be undertaken prior to the Exhibition as in the past, but will be an integral part of the fair, continuing throughout with a gallery in observation.

It is also planned to make the east wing a "charm" wing, in which such activities as hairdressing shows, beauty exercises and charm schools will be on display. Showmanship will be the keynote in this part of the building as will the cooking school in the Electrical Building, over which Mrs. Aitken will continue her direction. She plans a women's organization room in which hostesses, representing various bodies, may greet visitors from out of town.

Among her many activities, Mrs. Aitken has taught school, given lectures for the Department of Agriculture and helped conduct a large poultry farm. She also acts as a radio commentator. The radio program she conducts incorporates literature, the arts, current events, domestic science and women's interests generally. Some of her radiocasts have been transmitted to the British Isles by shortwave.

Recently she called together a number of press women and women magazine editors to discuss methods by which the C. N. E. could be made even more attractive and helpful than in the past.

Zoological Oddities In May Collection Feature of Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The zoological exhibit, which appears this year in the General Exhibits Building at the Canadian National Exhibition will prove of great interest to students and others concerned with this branch of natural science.

This exhibit, as presented last September included a display of 20,000 tropical insects, including moths of immense size from Malaya, huge beetles from Bulowayo and many varieties of butterflies and other insects. This exhibit was the May collection gathered from all corners of the earth by J. F. W. May of Riding Mountain, National Park, Manitoba, and his son.

In the May collection the most valuable specimens are worth about $150. North American beetles frequently reach the size of the silver dollar, but some of the beetles of the May collection were as large as the crown of a top hat, while there were moths as big as dinner plates with shining wings of brilliant reds, greens and purples. There were also spiders capable of eating mice and birds.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—As the Canadian National Exhibition gets under way here, the humble beginning of the community is recalled and contrasted with the metropolis of today. Indeed, from the time of the first Exhibition in 1879, the development of the fair and the growth of the city have taken parallel courses.

Toronto had its origin in 1793, as the town of York, chosen by Lieut.-General John Graves Simcoe, Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada (now Ontario), for the capital of the Province. By the time of the War of 1812, there were buildings which housed the Legislature and the Courts of Justice. At Garrison Creek, just east of the present Exhibition Park, stood the buildings constituting Fort York. At the waterfront, skiffs and canoes were engaged in fishing.

As the French had found many years before, the place was well located for trade with the surrounding country to flourish. Twice raided during the War of 1812, in which the public buildings were destroyed, York was set back considerably by the conflict, but it soon regained its prosperity..

Population and Manufacture

A modern city has emerged as one of the leading commercial centers of the Dominion. Its 10 miles of busy waterfront, and its seven-mile-deep municipal center, which covers an area of 34 square miles, are evidences of the rapid strides that have been made from the time of the incorporation of the City of Toronto in 1834. At that time the population was a meagre 9,254, and in the interim years it has grown to 631,000. The original City possessed Parliament buildings and Government offices, erected in 1832, and Osgoode Hall, seat of the Law Courts, still used as such.

The assessment of the first city was $657,592 at five shillings to the dollar, the Halifax currency rate, and the estimated revenue $10,221. By 1934, the centennial year, the assessment was more than $1,000,000,000 and the revenue about $35,000,000 a year.

Expansion has been persistent and continuous. In 1846, paper was made, millstones were worked out, and farm machinery was manufactured. Other products included sole leather and calfskin, manufactured woodenware, coopers' tools, hammers, axes and chisels, brick and tile, cooking stoves and bank vault doors. In the early fifties, furniture from native walnut and birds' eye maple figured in the town's output. The first piano made in the city appeared in 1847. A soap factory was going in 1845. A firm of lithographers were in business in 1849. By 1879, the Province possessed a network of railways and at least four of these were projected into the country by Toronto business men. A supply of cheap bituminous coal to produce steam power made it possible to erect a factory in any place having labor and raw material.

Power and Transport

The greatest impetus to industry came with the use of electrical energy under the Hydro-Electric system of Ontario. Today there are upwards of 2,200 manufacturing plants, furnishing 100,000 jobs. Electrical energy is provided at cost for the Toronto Hydro-Electric by the Power Commission of Ontario, which sends power from its own generating stations on the Niagara and Ottawa Rivers and from privately owned stations on the Ottawa, Gatineau and St. Lawrence Rivers. These transmit the power to terminal stations in the environs of Toronto, where it is in turn delivered to the City system, the energy being transmitted and sold in the City at an average cost to consumer, for all types of service, of less than 1½ cents a kilowatt hour. No taxes whatever have gone to support the system.

The first transportation service was operated by H. B. Williams, a cabinet maker, who established an omnibus line in 1849, consisting of four six-passenger coaches, with a fare of sixpence for a service every ten minutes in both directions.

Organized in 1861

The Toronto Street Railway Company, which organized in 1861, secured a franchise providing that horse-drawn street cars operate over certain routes at intervals of not over 30 minutes, at a speed of six miles an hour, for a fare of five cents, the city to collect an annual license fee of $5 a car. Because of the constant use of the road surface between the rails, the company was required to pave it and keep it in repair. In 1870, it was sold, and in 1873, a new company was incorporated which took over the franchise under the original name. In 1891, the City took over the service but did not operate it, the franchise being sold to an organization which later incorporated the Toronto Railway Company with a 30 year franchise. Within one year electric cars were to be introduced and the entire system was to be electrified within three years. On Aug. 31, 1894, the last horse car service was discontinued. In 1911, the Toronto Civic Railways began operation. Including the City system of this company, the privately owned suburban railway, and the municipally owned service, there were nine fare-collecting services within the city limits.

In June, 1922, the Toronto Transportation Commission was incorporated, and the next year, the City took over and amalgamated all services, the Commission establishing a one-fare system for the entire civic area.

In 1937, the value of building permits in Toronto was $11,258,900. The City's total exports in the same year amounted to $1,634,012; imports for consumption, $131,066,460; and duty collected, $20,683,689. Gross postal revenue that year amounted to $7,262,323. Livestock disposed of in 1936 included 311,054 cattle, 125,121 calves, 229,277 hogs and 174,489 sheep and lambs.

Pringle & Booth, Ltd.

Crowds at the Canadian National Exhibition

Auto Industry Gains Impetus From Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Show window of the nation and annual rendezvous of some 1,500,000 people, the Canadian National Exhibition contributes beyond possibility of computation to the prosperity and commercial advancement of Canada.

The automotive industry, like other industries, is given a tremendous impetus by the very existence of the "Fair." There is no automotive executive in Canada who does not fully realize the opportunity which the Canadian National Exhibition offers for educating the public to the beauty, comfort and utility built into the present-day automobile.

So fully has this been recognized that the Canadian National Exhibition was selected as the location of the million-dollar home especially constructed for the members of Canada's automobile family. The Automotive Building is one of the largest of its kind and annually is visited by hundreds of thousands from Canada, the United States and other countries. Built in stately lines of grayish-white limestone which rises to a height of about 50 feet near the eastern entrance of the C. N. E., the building is 445 feet by 295 feet, with a downstairs floor space of 131,275 square feet.

"Our industry in Canada is proud of this imposing Shrine of Motordom," said C. E. McTavish, general sales manager of General Motors Products of Canada, Ltd., in an interview. "The erection of this building was a significant tribute to the important place which motor vehicle manufacturing now occupies in Canada. While its greatest crowds are received during the National Motor Show in the late fall, its showing of current models during the Exhibition constitutes an extremely important aspect of the annual merchandising program of the industry.

"There, in an architectural setting unsurpassed for its purpose on the continent, the automotive industry is enabled to display its products to all classes and nationalities, and to realize to the full the opportunity which the great annual Exhibition offers to the manufacturers of Canada and the Empire to accelerate the wheels of business."

Program of Modernization Is Planned at Exhibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Before the Canadian National Exhibition opens its gates this year in the latter part of August, a number of the buildings will be modernized to bring them into line with the architectural styles of today. Last year visitors saw what could be done with the building in which was located the British industries exhibit. Other changes will include modifications tending toward greater comfort for visitors.

A large sum is being spent in modernizing the Manufacturers' Building, located in the central portion of the grounds near the Gooderham Fountain.

One of the buildings badly needed is a new International Building, Exhibition authorities say. For many years, European, Asian and American countries have been displaying goods of all types. These have been housed in various buildings, and the idea of erecting a separate building for them has long been mooted.

The capital expenditures for alterations and improvements were based on the fact that last year the C. N. E. was able to boast of the highest attendance since 1931. Under the system now in use, the cost of buildings is met by the exhibitors in rentals. The Exhibition made a surplus of $113,000 on its operations last year, compared with a deficit of $57,000 in 1937. Payment was made to the city of $160,000 in debt charges on new buildings and on the electric plant and water rates. Debenture debt on new buildings was reduced by $92,000.

At the time of writing, it is not possible to say what band will visit the Exhibition this year. Last year it was the Royal Artillery Band from England.

The current situation, however, does not seem to be deterring the smaller exhibitors from continuing their plans for displays. These business men came into the Exhibition offices here in February and laid down the 25 per cent concession fees. In this, they show foresight, because a great deal of prize money goes back to them. In the last 60 years Toronto has received $4,874,901 in annual payments from the Exhibition. Cash surpluses returned to the city totaled $3,113,121, while debt charges of $1,612,780 have been met.

Out of total expenditures of $18,372,523 for the past six decades, $3,208,890 has been paid to exhibitors in prize money, practically all of which has been for agriculture.

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National Exhibition Focuses Attention of World Upon Toronto

Camera Exhibit at Toronto Is World-Wide in Its Scope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The click of camera shutters, the expectancy of waiting hours for the "right angle," and the mystery of trays and darkroom have not failed to summon the usual legion of devoted followers throughout the Dominion.

Proof of this is found in the Toronto Salon of Photography at the Canadian National Exhibition, where a photographic medley of places, persons, and things, leads the spectator into a virtual universe of pictures.

From the pictorial side the Photography exhibit, as shown each year under the direction of the Toronto Camera Club has been but a representation of these prints appearing in the world's outstanding salons. The Selecting Committee is very careful to see that each year the Salon exhibits the very best that has appeared in London, New York, Paris and other art centers of the world.

The proportion of Canadian exhibits, with the one exception of one all-Canadian year, is very small. The reason for this, according to T. G. Jaycocks, of Toronto, better known as "Jay," is that Canada has notable photographic clubs chiefly in Toronto, Ottawa, Saskatoon, Montreal. Geographical separation has, however resulted in a diversity of approaches among these clubs.

The Saskatoon Club, situated in the midst of great western prairie lands, is faced with an entirely different interpretation of nature from that of the Toronto and Ottawa Clubs. Montreal, representative of Quebec, may well be termed a "Winter" club, as its output depicts the Canadian winter, skiing and other winter sports and all that they imply, whereas the Vancouver Club, enjoying four complete seasons in the year, is able to interpret nature in every one of its moods.

Geographical Differences

On the surface, a New York Club, with close association to New Jersey, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Atlantic City, and hundreds of other clubs, may well be excused for a certain lack of complete variety shown by the average Canadian club, not realizing the vast distance between the Canadian clubs, the geographical differences.

It is for this reason that the Toronto Salon of Photography endeavors to display a diversified exhibition, world-wide in its scope, bringing to the visitor to the exhibition a panorama, as it were, of nature in all of its vestments. The Far East is hung next to what might well be a Constable interpretation of an old English countryside scene. The grandeur of the Grand Canyon may find itself as companion for the duration of the Exhibition of a Canadian habitant expressing through the medium of his hands the utter unsophistication of these simple people of the North American Continent.

It is an indescribable mixing together of the universe without any apparent rhyme or reason. But that lends fascination to the exhibit and the continued success over many years of this part of the C. N. E. It is not because the admission is free. The writer followed one visitor who obviously came from the farm, and it took this visitor two hours to roam through the room and his interest was manifested by his repeated references to the catalogue which were related only to such pictures as might have found a prominent place in the most exacting salon.

One Corner Wholly Canadian

So much for the pictorial side of the annual exhibit of the Toronto Camera Club. As already said, this is but a reflection of what is best in the world's pictorial photographic achievements. There is though one little corner of the room which may be called purely Canadian. This corner is devoted to science, as science is related to mineralogy, geology, ornithology and biology. Here in this section we find that by far the majority of the exhibits are purely Canadian, and it would seem to prove that the artists, realizing the narrow limits of their own geographical position in regard to landscape interpretation, have gone to the very essence of nature to find fit subjects for their cameras.

To this end they have been aided and abetted by the phenomenal advance in the optical, mechanical and chemical facets of their hobby. To catch a bird on the wing was the ambition of 1938, whereas in 1928 the hobbyist was content to be able to creep up and catch the bird sitting. In the 1938 exhibit there was a picture of a seagull in full flight. Its legs were well bedded into its body feathers, proof that the bird was truly in full flight. The artist had waited perhaps long, weary hours to enjoy the thrill the duration of which was no longer than the 1-500th part of a second to get a masterpiece of far more lasting duration than a drooping willow tree on the bank of a placid river.

Just an Ear of Corn

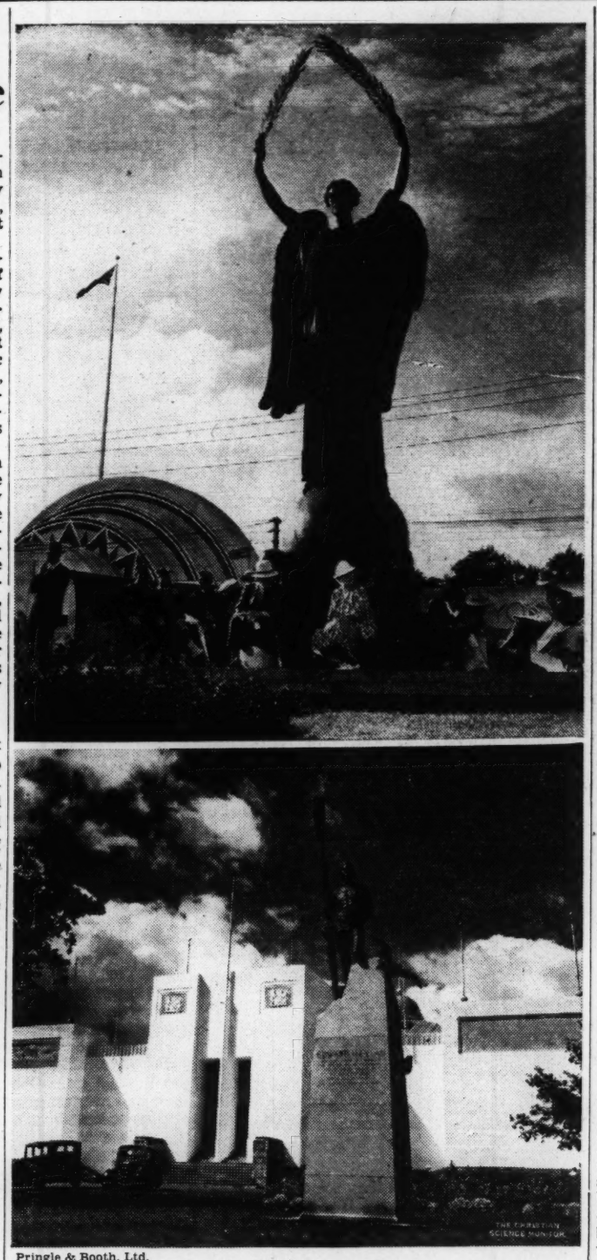
Another picture in the 1938 Exhibition, which shows how photography and its interpretation of everyday life has advanced with the march of science and industry and all things pertaining to modern life, was that of an ear of corn. Why photograph an ear of corn? The answer is why photograph a landscape or a marine view or a majestic mountain. Because an ear of corn shows the fulfilment of all of the laws of nature working in perfect co-ordination.

The artist in this instance through this ear of corn told the story of the warm rains of spring that prepared the ground and the seed within. The photograph of the ear of corn told the story of farmer's continual fight against the elements. Conversely, it told the story of the farmer's faith in nature, or he would not have planted the original seed. This photograph also told the story of mankind's inability to survive without the aid of nature.

Another in the same section depicted a cross-section of a piece of mineral ore. Within the range of the vision of the person viewing it, was a Muskoka scene—Canada's northern playground. A few feet to the right was a picture of the canyon made by King Street, Toronto, and near that was a candid camera picture of a group of people standing before a Punch and Judy show. But the picture of the cross-section of rock told the story of Canada's northern playground, of Ontario's financial section, the canyon of King Street, and of the simple pastimes and diversification of the people far better than any of these others, because it told of the hidden wealth of Ontario.

These things can be seen in photographs that are in no wise pictorial masterpieces, but which represent more than anything else the progress of the exhibit of photographs in the C. N. E. The ear of corn is the story of Canada's agricultural supremacy. The flight of the bird tells the story of the pioneer spirit, which is still evident in patience, never-ending watchfulness, waiting for the split-second to strike. The cross-section of ore tells of the great mineral resources.

Today the Canadian amateur photographer excels in his expression of those things that make Canada such a pregnant part of the British Empire, and through and on the walls of the Photographic Salon exhibition each year of the C. N. E., Canadians are made aware of the progress of photography, first as an art, in that it expresses human emotions in all parts of the world, and second, Canadian photographers' interpretations of nature's contributions within Canada's boundaries to Canadian prosperity.



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Monuments at Exposition

Above: Shriners' Peace Memorial behind the Band Shell at the Canadian National Exhibition. Below: The Hanlon Memorial. In the background is the building which housed the United Kingdom's exhibit last year.

Messages Show Role of Exhibition in Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The role played by the Canadian National Exhibition in the Imperial and international systems is evidenced in exhibitions demonstrating the lines of intercommunications connecting the different sections of British Empire.

As work progresses toward the opening of the Exhibition this year, messages which were sent to and received from many members of the Empire at the opening of the Exhibition last year are recalled.

The opening message was sent completely round the world and replies were picked up from the Prime Ministers of New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa, the Secretary of State for India in Bombay, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies in London.

After traveling 51,165 miles, more than twice the distance round the globe, the message was received back in Toronto with its replies, in just under five minutes from the time the first word was sent from the C. N. E. bandshell.

The Imperial Organization, Cable and Wireless, Ltd., in cooperation with the Canadian Pacific Telegraphs of Canada, provided facilities for this feat of communication.

Relief Map of World

Visitors who knew of this modern miracle had an opportunity of extending their knowledge of Empire communication in the display organized in the building used as a United Kingdom Government Pavilion by the Department of Overseas Trade in London, England.

With the theme Communications and Transport, the chief exhibit of the display was an immense illuminated relief map of the world, built on Mercator's Projection, showing Empire countries revealed by lights changing to red to synchronize with successive parts of a story thrown on two frosted glass screens comparing the times taken to go from England to the various Empire countries in the days of sailing ships, by an up-to-date liner, and by air. Actual water was used for ocean surfaces and small model boats moved continuously along the world's chief trade routes, including the main Imperial air routes radiating from London to all parts of the Empire. The latter were shown by lights traveling through illuminated tubes.

The chief forms of transport: ships, engines, motorcars and planes, were shown by models in four galleries in natural scenic settings.

One of the most interesting of the four forms was of course the earliest, a series of ship models beginning with an ancient British coracle, which was simply a wicker framework covered with hide used in Britain many years before the Christian era. In this connection it is interesting to note that almost the same type is still made in certain parts of Wales and Ireland covered today with tarred cloth.

A pre-historic dugout canoe on exhibit was followed by a Viking ship of the sort used by the Norsemen about 900 A. D. in their invasions of the shores of Britain. After that came a model of a fourteenth century trader, Vasca de Gama's three-master of 1497, an Elizabethan merchant vessel and reproductions of the East Indiamen of the years 1650, 1725, and 1800. Then came the transition to steam, with the tiny Comet built on the Clyde in 1812 and later plying between Glasgow and the Western Highlands of Scotland. Following it came the Britannia of 1840, first ship of the Cunard Steamship Company and the first vessel to carry mails between Great Britain and the United States; the Hindostan, 1842, first steamship sent to India, the Great Britain of 1843, first large ironclad and first screw steamship to cross the Atlantic, and the Great Eastern, 1858, 692 feet long, largest vessel afloat until 1899. Its motive power was both paddle wheels and a screw propeller. Other famous ships of the last quarter of the last century down to the giants of the twentieth century, including the Queen Mary, were also shown.

In the locomotive gallery models of famous engines started with the Rocket of Robert Stephenson Company, built in 1829, precursor of the modern steam locomotives. Its remains, with a full-size reproduction, may now be seen in the British Science Museum in London. The next engine was of the "Long Boiler" type, also built by Stephenson in 1845.

From more modern times was the Stirling Single Driver of the Great Northern Railway of 1877, the 1904 type of express engine of the London & South Western Railway, the Princess Royal of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway of 1933, a streamlined heavy oil rail-car of the Great Western Railway of the following year, and lastly the Coronation Scot of the London & North Eastern Railway in 1937, operating between London and Edinburgh to complete the journey of 393 miles in six hours, with a "throughout" average speed of 66.02 miles an hour, fastest service in the Empire.

Horseless Carriages of 1827

In the automobile gallery a model of the first horseless carriages in England, which appeared in 1827, steam-driven and looking like a stage coach, was shown. Invented by Sir Goldsworth Gurney, this vehicle made its appearance two months before Stephenson's first successful trials with the locomotive Rocket. Then came Volk's Electric Dog-Cart, built by Magnus Volk in Brighton in 1887. After that appeared models of nearly every distinctive type of automobile built in Great Britain from the Lanchester and the Roots and Venables of 1896 to those of today, including the chief racing cars and models of the patrols and road signs organized by the Automotive Association and the Royal Automobile Clubs.

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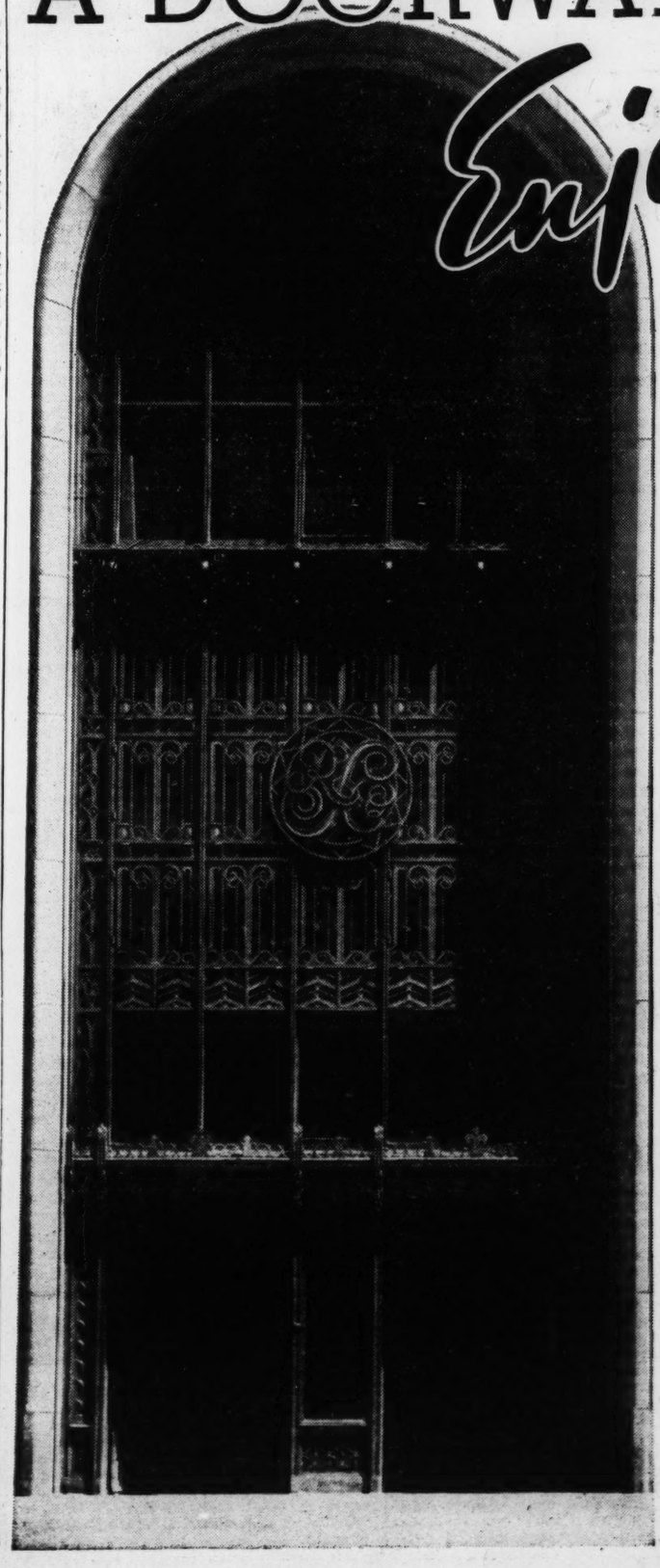
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The Home Forum

Daisies to You

THERE IS A charm in the old English names of flowers and herbs which your true gardener cherishes. The mere words gillyflower, forget-me-not, bleeding-heart, meadow-sweet, larkspur—they all call up aromatic and vivid delights to the imagination.

To speak of *dianthus caryophyllus, myosotis scorpioides* and *dicentra spectabilis* suggests only the textbook, the dictionary, the catalogue. I deplore the fashion of calling plants commonly by such terms. I would leave that custom to the botanist and the nurseryman who are interested in plants as a scientific or commercial business. Those of us who cultivate gardens as a gentle art should take a firm stand against the popular passion for standardization which robs life of poetry and color.

When the botanist argues that the Latin terms define species with precision and uniformity, we should answer, with due respect to good old Linnaeus, that a gardener should have some such relation to the botanist as the painter, let us say, to the anatomist. To the gardener, precision and uniformity are not necessarily the highest virtues.

* * *

We gardeners are individualists. We look at plants not as classifications in a system, but rather as children to be loved and tended; and we speak of them as such.

Would you introduce a charming young girl, the daughter of an old friend, perhaps, thus: "This is Miss Brown. Her hair is naturally blonde. She comes from Canada and her family was originally ordinary—not to say vulgar"?

Of course not. And yet there are delightful people, otherwise the soul of kindness and tact, who pride themselves on speaking of a primrose as *primula vulgaris* and of another modest little bloom as *divaricata canadensis*.

It is all very well to be interested in family histories. Much, indeed, may be said in favor of genealogical studies. Perhaps less may be said for gossip over the teacups concerning family records and characteristics. But genealogist and gossip alike seldom parade their knowledge where it would cause open embarrassment in polite society. Of course, it has been done, but the practice has more or less fallen out of fashion.

There are today, however, hundreds, yea, thousands of earnest "garden clubbers" who are not only studying the plant families—a praiseworthy pursuit in itself—but they are learning how to insult their old friends in the plant world publicly and habitually. The fact that the insults are in Latin scarcely mitigates the breach of courtesy.

* * *

But are these good people conscious of offense against good taste? Not at all! On the contrary, they make a virtue of the glib epithet. They can hardly restrain themselves from exhibiting their information. Just mention an innocent little snowdrop before one of these Latin conspirators. His eyes will gleam with a fanatical light, and within a few moments he will find occasion to speak of *galanthus nivalis* in a tone of mingled reproof and lofty virtue.

Certain horticulturists, indeed, are encouraging this adoption of Latin nomenclature as an "educational project." They justify it on the grounds that a universal language creates understanding and good will internationally. "In corresponding with a Russian or Japanese botanist," says one of these optimists, "the term 'ox-eye daisy,' for example, might mean nothing, whereas '*buphthalmum salicifolium*' would tell him all he needed to know."

Now this seems pretty far-fetched and unconvincing to me. In the first place, I think it rather unlikely that I shall ever have any correspondence with Oriental botanists. In the second place, even if I did reach a complete understanding with an imaginary Russian or Japanese concerning the ox-eye daisy, I am not sure that international relations would be improved thereby.

* * *

Latin has been a sort of universal language for a long time, but one glance at the world stage shows that it has not brought about complete order and harmony. Not that I decry the knowledge of Latin as one of the useful intellectual tools of an educated man. As one who has, figuratively speaking, held the nose of youth while administering doses of Latin syntax, following up with translation, pictures and stories, as comforting antidotes, I am familiar with all the good arguments for knowing Latin.

The man who can roll out a few words of Latin on occasion gains a reputation for learning, and holds a powerful — because generally unanswerable—argument in any debate. It can be done safely, too, with very little knowledge of the language, particularly if you roll out the vowels in the middle of the words with a good sonorous voice, and then hastily swallow dubious endings.

The professions adopted long ago the convenient mantle of Latin terms to lend themselves dignity and safety. A law in Latin is doubly impressive—and ambiguous. But a poet pointed out centuries ago that a rose by any other name smelled just as sweet.

A. C. P.

Abandoned Quarry

They worked these Dorset hills a hundred years ago
For marble. White as winter's first deep-fallen snow
It lies upon the mountain-side, a drift that stays
Despite the tempest of the thawing storms, the haze
Of April green appearing on the hills.

And where the mountain draws the valley to her breast,
They cut a winding road to scale the quarry's crest.
It winds past lonely farms, and high, sweet mountain-mowings,
Past upland sugar woods, and fields where late fall sowings
Of winter wheat lie green upon the hills.

Up through the dusk of woods it climbs to dazzling light
Of sudden wide-viewed clearings where one catches sight
Of the dim valley spread below, and the far ledge
Of gleaming rock above that marks the quarry's edge—
A white embattlement against the sky.

Today beside the ruined quarry children play,
Hunting the pale, sweet blossoms of the mountain May,
Or running mad with glee down the green slopes that spread
Beneath; here twilight waits the veery's notes that thread
Enchantment through the gathering maze of night.

All wild and lovely things here have their sanctuary—
The hermit thrush, frail orchid, partridge-berry,
And bronzed, sun-scented fern. How can it then be sad—
This secret dreaming place—with its great Iliad
Of singing green upspringing from mute stone?

—MARGARET STEEL HARD, in "This Is Vermont," by WALTER and MARGARET HARD. (Brattleboro, Vermont: Stephen Daye Press.)

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A GREEK HEAD FROM CHIOS

IT WAS DURING the Crimean War that a Greek, while searching for building material on the Island of Chios, found this head. In such unexpected manner, some of the most beautiful sculptures of ancient Greece have been brought to light.

The head was carved as part of a life-sized, draped statue. Missing is the veil which covered the head, or, what seems to connoisseurs more likely, the border of the garment draped over the head. What remains is proof enough that a master carved this portrait. The shape of the eyes, nose, lips, chin, the curve of the cheeks all reveal the discerning craftsmanship and the utter refinement of Greek sculptors of the Golden Age. There is perfect co-ordination of detail, a composure in treatment, a prevailing calm. There rests upon the features of this girl a thoughtful expression which betokens intelligence and refinement of character. The Greek carver sought to characterize the ideal maiden who was handsome and cultured, the essence of perfect womanhood.

The head from Chios is especially interesting for the manner in which it is carved. We observe particularly in the eyes a blurred or impressionistic modeling, which is notable for lack of sharp outline. This subtle and softened modeling can impart a more life-like appearance to a head. The melting contours seem to move and change. Gone is the hardness and brittleness of earlier stone images, which are rigid and cold by comparison.

We are reminded of a great French sculptor, Auguste Rodin, who made statues with such soft contours that they seem to breathe and move before our eyes. Rodin, to be sure, carried Impressionism to an extreme.

DOROTHY ADLOW

First Impression of the Tropics

MY FIRST SIGHT of the tropics was an endless expanse of blue flecked with white. . . . I stood in the forepeak of the ship, leaning over the rail and watching the plunging prow cut its way down through the waves and up again, spreading the foam evenly to both sides. Overhead the sky was limpid, a pure stretch of light unbroken, unless by occasional clouds drifting past; and directly underneath, the blue water was shot with slanting streaks of sunlight that outlined clearly the shadow of the prow moving across them. I looked up from my contemplation of the depths to see a large, glossy-black sea bird with loose wings and a long tail floating overhead, alone in that wide expanse of sky. I had already fixed on the first sight of a man-o'-war bird to be my signal that I was in the tropics—and here he was, bird of great omen, almost directly over the line of Cancer. He drifted away westward, occasionally dipping his immense wings in a leisurely stroke or two. Then the sun touched the rim of the sea, flourished its rays in a last burst of glory, and in a few moments all was darkness, marked only by the stationary stars overhead.

In the morning we were riding in a groundswell off the north coast of Cuba, and before the sun was well up from the horizon were passing through the narrow reach that leads to the Bahia Nipe. There was a heavy dawn silence in the atmosphere, not a sound except the slight ruffling of water at the prow of the ship, and the heat hung like a pall over the early morning, close and turgid. This was my first tropical coast. Tall, twisted masses of white-barked trees, heavy with foliage, rose up from the shore; flat white fields of sugar-cane were spread against the hillsides like napkins put out to dry in the early-morning sun. The channel narrowed and I could make out, through a pair of binoculars, strange birds hopping among the clusters of leaves. A little rowboat with two negroes in straw hats floated by alongside. Two pelicans, one behind the other, flew solemnly in front of the ship, piloting her into the bay.

We passed a bungalow on shore with a narrow space of lawn about it and a few large, spreading trees. In the North those would probably have been maples, but through my glasses I could see that the leaves were cut in strange, artificial patterns and the trunks gnarled and massive, with thick vines or roots growing down them. It was like a dreamland in which everything retained some broad resemblance to its counterpart in the actual world, and yet was entirely foreign to it. What appeared to be an elm tree was nothing of the sort, what appeared to be a beech was, on closer scrutiny, a fantastic caricature, sporting pendulous vines and flowers. This world of vegetation was monstrous and beautiful and totally strange. At the farther end of the bay the white town of Antilla showed, lengthening and thickening in the visible waves of heat. Clouds of buzzards rose like smoke into the clear sky above the shore, above the white fields of cane.

We dropped two passengers in a tender and swung about again to the open sea.—From "Transcaribbean," by LOUIS J. HALLE, JR. (New York: Longmans, Green.)

In the Real Scotland

THE BEAUTY OF the Highlands of Scotland is probably not to be eclipsed in the world.

No Gaelic blood flows in my veins, but I never see the jagged blue Hebridean peaks, the amber-coloured water of a Highland burn, or the purple of the heather on Braeriach without a wild thrill. My heart always misses a beat when I hear the pipers over the hills or see a kilt come swaying down the glen.

Scotland is without question the most romantic country in the world. But to see it you must avoid her golf-courses, her fashionable hotels, her fake Highland gatherings, and her too excellent roads.

To find Scotland you must get lost in the mists on the Corrieyarick or the Larig Ghru, or battle your way in a storm over Schiehallion or Rannoch Moor.

You will soon know when you are in the real Scotland. High above your head will be dark shadows of eagles peering down for the fleeing ptarmigan; herds of deer will be flaunting their proud heads in the black corries, and there will be no house in sight, only the black waters of a loch below, and a world of boulders above.—S. P. B. MAIS, in "A Modern Columbus." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

The Presence of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN STUDYING HIS life and work, one cannot fail to be impressed with the spiritual growth of Moses, from the time he slew the Egyptian to that glorious moment when he began to glimpse the true nature of God as "I AM."

Moses saw the oppression of the Israelites, his brethren, who were burdened by cruel taskmasters; but his zeal to help them was "not according to knowledge" (Romans 10:2). Moses slew an Egyptian whom he found "smiting an Hebrew" (Exodus 2:11). Then, fearing vengeance when he learned that his deed was known, the man who was later to become the Hebrew leader and lawgiver fled for refuge to the land of Midian. There he evidenced more humility in his willingness to watch the flocks of Jethro, "the priest of Midian." His impulsiveness became tempered with understanding.

It is certain that during his years of exile Moses advanced in understanding of God. We may assume that while watching flocks of sheep grazing on the hillside, he was meditating on the true nature of God. Through humble prayer he reached a state of genuine repentance and practical reformation. He learned how to be obedient, and his uplifted mental state fitted him for the intimate communion with God which from that time on directed his career. Moses' thought became conformed to Truth, and he was able to hear the declaration concerning the nature of God (Exodus 3:14), "I AM THAT I AM."

How joyous must have been Moses' conscious communing with God! On one occasion, later on, in the words of Scripture (Exodus 33:11) "The Lord spake unto Moses face to face, as a man speaketh unto his friend." And in that moment he heard the words that have long inspired all seekers for Truth (33:14), "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest."

Righteous zeal is always accompanied by humility. Those who are truly humble have gained some understanding of man's oneness with God. Advancing from this standpoint they work unceasingly to demonstrate peace on earth, health, holiness.

Christian Science reveals that the real man is always in the presence of God. God and man are inseparable. We must eventually attain to the full understanding of this truth. Such progress consists of using the qualities of God in the minutiae of daily contacts. An important point is that in our thinking we separate error from those who seem to be tools of evil. Do we think to destroy our belief in error by smiting the person or nation? Error is overcome by recognizing it to be but a false claim without actual existence. Our brethren in the church, family, or nations may seem to be used by error, but the fact remains that evil is unreal, without entity or permanence, because it is unlike the nature of God, good.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gives us the remedy for the error that seems to persist in our experience, when she says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 201): "The way to extract error from mortal mind is to pour in truth through flood-tides of Love. Christian perfection is won on no other basis."

We are ready to begin our journey out of material beliefs and to help others to do likewise, when we recognize the wholly spiritual nature of God and His creation. Our progress is commensurate with the persistence and humility with which we acknowledge the presence of God, divine Mind, and claim good to be always with us. It is well to ask ourselves: "How much good are we acknowledging in our daily experience? Is good becoming more real to us than error?"

A Christian Scientist who became awake to the need for more alertness in magnifying good in human contacts, decided to keep a constant watch for evidences of "God with us." The task kept her busy. Every kind word, the friendly smile, the happy letter or telephone message, the offer of assistance, every inspiring word heard or read, the hymns, the church services, the many expressions of love and beauty about her—all these were seen to be assurances of the presence of God, good.

Genuine gratitude is an indispensable part of the equipment of the earnest Christian. Gratitude for spiritual riches is recognition and acknowledgment of the fact that God is present with His people. And where God is, there is nothing unlike Him. Sin, disease, ignorance, uncertainty, want, and fear find no place in the consciousness that rejoices continually in the presence of God. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 596), "The illuminations of Science give us a sense of the nothingness of error, and they show the spiritual inspiration of Love and Truth to be the only fit preparation for admission to the presence and power of the Most High."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

So Near to Singing

How buds may perch upon this naked bough,
Along the slow, incredible days of spring,
Is something difficult for thinking, now;
But they will come, and shine, and nearly sing,
Being all eager and up-straining so;
And swelling so, as with song's crowding floods,
That I shall be hard put, at last, to know
If they are birds about to sing, or buds.

The shape will be the shape that birds assume,
But they will be not so much seen as heard,
And in my brooding thought there will be room
To think how like a bud is to a bird,—
The both being small, and smooth, and of a season,
Eager, and bright, and brave beyond all reason.

DAVID MORTON

Η ΠΑΡΟΥΣΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΘΕΟΥ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Εἰς τὸν μελετῶντα τὴν ζωὴν καὶ τὸ ἔργον τοῦ Μωϋσέως, δὲν δύναται παρὰ νὰ κάμῃ ἐντύπωσιν ἡ πνευματική του αὔξησις, ἀφότου ἐφόνευσε τὸν Αἰγύπτιον μέχρι τῆς ἐνδόξου στιγμῆς καθ' ἣν ἤρχισε νὰ διαβλέπῃ τὴν ἀληθῆ φύσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ ὡς "ΕΓΩ ΕΙΜΙ."

Ὁ Μωϋσῆς εἶδε τὴν καταδυνάστευσιν τῶν Ἰσραηλιτῶν, τῶν ἀδελφῶν του, οἱ ὁποῖοι ἐπεβαρύνοντο ἀπό σκληροὺς ἐπιστάτας· ὁ ζῆλος του ὅμως νὰ τοὺς βοηθήσῃ δὲν ἦτο "κατ' ἐπίγνωσιν" (πρὸς Ρωμαίους 10:2). Ὁ Μωϋσῆς ἐφόνευσεν ἕνα Αἰγύπτιον τὸν ὁποῖον ηὗρε "τύπτοντα τινὰ Ἑβραῖον" ("Ἔξοδος 2:11). Κατόπιν, φοβούμενος ἐκδίκησιν ὅταν ἔμαθεν ὅτι ἡ πρᾶξις του ἔγινε γνωστή, ὁ ἄνθρωπος ὁ ὁποῖος ἀργότερα ἐπρόκειτο νὰ γίνῃ ὁ Ἑβραῖος ἡγέτης καὶ νομοθέτης ἐζήτησε καταφύγιον εἰς τὴν γῆν Μαδιάμ. Ἐκεῖ ἀπέδειξε περισσοτέραν ταπεινοφροσύνην ἐν τῇ προθυμίᾳ του νὰ φυλάττῃ τὰ ποίμνια τοῦ Ἰοθὸρ, τοῦ ἱερέως τῆς Μαδιάμ. Ἡ ὁρμητικότης του ἐμετριάσθη μὲ νόησιν.

Εἶναι βέβαιον ὅτι κατὰ τὰ ἔτη τῆς ἐξορίας του ὁ Μωϋσῆς προώδευσεν εἰς τὴν νόησιν τοῦ Θεοῦ. Δυνάμεθα νὰ παραδεχθῶμεν ὅτι καθ' ὃν χρόνον ἐφύλαττε τὰ ποίμνια τῶν προβάτων τὰ ὁποῖα ἔβοσκον εἰς τὰς πλευρὰς τῶν λόφων, ἐμελέτα τὴν ἀληθῆ φύσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ. Μὲ ταπεινόφρονα προσευχὴν ἔφθασεν εἰς μίαν κατάστασιν γνησίας μετανοίας καὶ πυκτικῆς ἀναμορφώσεως. Ἔμαθε πῶς νὰ ὑπακούῃ, καὶ ἡ ἐξυψωμένη του νοερὰ κατάστασις τὸν κατέστησεν ἱκανὸν πρὸς φιλικὴν ἐπικοινωνίαν μὲ τὸν Θεὸν ἡ ὁποία ἔκτοτε διηύθυνε τὸ στάδιόν του. Ἡ σκέψις τοῦ Μωϋσέως συνεμορφώθη πρὸς τὴν Ἀλήθειαν, καὶ κατέστη ἱκανὸς νὰ ἀκούσῃ τὴν διακήρυξιν περὶ τῆς φύσεως τοῦ Θεοῦ ("Ἔξοδος 3:14), "ΕΓΩ ΕΙΜΙ Ο ΩΝ."

Τί ἀγαλλίασιν θὰ ἠσθάνετο ὁ Μωϋσῆς ἀπὸ τὴν συνειδητὴν ἐπικοινωνίαν του μὲ τὸν Θεόν! Εἰς μίαν περίπτωσιν, ἀργότερα, μὲ τὰ λόγια τῆς Γραφῆς ("Ἔξοδος 33:11), "Ἐλάλησε Κύριος πρὸς Μωϋσῆν ἐνώπιος ἐνωπίῳ, ὡς εἴ τις λαλῆσαι πρὸς τὸν ἑαυτοῦ φίλον." Κατ' ἐκείνην δὲ τὴν στιγμὴν ἤκουσε τοὺς λόγους οἱ ὁποῖοι ἐπὶ μακρὸν ἐνέπνευσαν ὅλους τοὺς ζητῶντας τὴν Ἀλήθειαν (33:14), "Αὐτὸς προπορεύσομαί σου, καὶ καταπαύσω σε."

Ὁ δίκαιος ζῆλος συνοδεύεται πάντοτε ἀπὸ ταπεινοφροσύνην. "Οσοι εἶναι ἀληθῶς ταπεινόφρονες ἔχουν ἀποκτήσει κάποιαν νόησιν τοῦ γεγονότος ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἕνα μὲ τὸν Θεόν. Προχωροῦντες ἀπὸ τοῦ σημείου τούτου ἐργάζονται ἀκαταπαύστως διὰ νὰ ἀποδείξουν εἰρήνην ἐπὶ γῆς, ὑγείαν, ἁγιότητα.

Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἀποκαλύπτει ὅτι ὁ πραγματικὸς ἄνθρωπος εἶναι πάντοτε εἰς τὴν παρουσίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ὁ Θεὸς καὶ ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἀχώριστοι. Πρέπει κάποτε νὰ ἀποκτήσωμεν τὴν πλήρη νόησιν τῆς ἀληθείας ταύτης. Τοιαύτη πρόοδος συνίσταται εἰς τὸ νὰ χρησιμοποιῶμεν τὰς ἰδιότητας τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ εἰς τὰς ἐλαχίστας λεπτομερείας τῶν καθημερινῶν μας σχέσεων. Ἕνα σπουδαῖον σημεῖον εἶναι ὅτι εἰς τὴν σκέψιν μας χωρίζομεν τὴν πλάνην ἀπὸ ἐκείνους οἱ ὁποῖοι φαίνονται νὰ εἶναι ὄργανα τοῦ κακοῦ. Σκεπτόμεθα νὰ καταστρέψωμεν τὴν δοξασίαν μας εἰς τὴν πλάνην κτυπῶντες τὸ πρόσωπον ἢ τὸ ἔθνος; Ἡ πλάνη νικᾶται μὲ τὸ νὰ τὴν ἀναγνωρίζωμεν ὡς ἁπλῶς μίαν ψευδῆ ἀξίωσιν ἄνευ πραγματικῆς ὑπάρξεως. Οἱ ἀδελφοί μας εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν τὴν οἰκογένειαν, ἢ τὰ ἔθνη δυνατὸν νὰ φαίνεται ὅτι χρησιμοποιοῦνται ἀπό τὴν πλάνην, τὸ γεγονὸς ὅμως παραμένει ὅτι τὸ κακὸν εἶναι μὴ πραγματικόν, ἄνευ ὀντότητος ἢ διαρκείας, ἐπειδὴ εἶναι ἀνόμοιον πρὸς τὴν φύσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ, καλοῦ.

Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Ἀνακαλύπτρια καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, μᾶς δίδει τὸ φάρμακον τῆς πλάνης ἥτις φαίνεται νὰ ἐπιμένῃ εἰς τὴν πεῖραν μας, ὅταν λέγει εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 291): "Ὁ τρόπος τοῦ νὰ ἐκβάλλῃ κανεὶς τὴν πλάνην ἀπὸ τὸν θνητὸν νοῦν εἶναι νὰ χύσῃ εἰς αὐτὸν τὴν ἀλήθειαν μὲ πλημμύρας Ἀγάπης. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ τελειότης δὲν ἀποκτᾶται ἀπὸ ἄλλης βάσεως."

Εἴμεθα ἕτοιμοι νὰ ἀρχίσωμεν τὸ ταξίδι μας ἐκτὸς τῶν ὑλικῶν δοξασιῶν καὶ νὰ βοηθήσωμεν ἄλλους νὰ κάμουν τὸ αὐτό, ὅταν ἀναγνωρίσωμεν τὴν ὅλως πνευματικὴν φύσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς δημιουργίας Του. Ἡ πρόοδός μας εἶναι ἀνάλογος πρὸς τὴν ἐπιμονὴν καὶ τὴν ταπεινοφροσύνην μὲ τὴν ὁποίαν ἀναγνωρίζομεν τὴν παρουσίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ θείου Νοῦ, καὶ ἀξιοῦμεν ὅτι τὸ καλὸν εἶναι πάντοτε μαζύ μας. Καλὸν εἶναι νὰ ἐρωτήσωμεν ἑαυτούς: "Πόσο καλὸν ἀναγνωρίζομεν εἰς τὴν καθημερινὴν μας πεῖραν; Γίνεται τὸ καλὸν πραγματικώτερον τῆς πλάνης δι' ἡμᾶς;"

Μία Χριστιανὴ Ἐπιστήμων ἡ ὁποία ἀντελήφθη ὅτι ἦτο ἀνάγκη νὰ καταβάλλῃ περισσοτέραν προσοχὴν διὰ νὰ μεγενθύνῃ τὸ καλὸν εἰς τὰς ἀνθρωπίνους σχέσεις, ἀπεφάσισε νὰ ἐντείνῃ τὴν προσοχήν της ἀδιακόπως διὰ νὰ ἀνακαλύπτῃ τεκμήρια τοῦ "Μεθ' ἡμῶν ὁ Θεός." Ἡ ἐργασία αὐτὴ τὴν ἀπησχόλει. Κάθε εὐγενικὴν λέξιν, τὸ φιλικὸ μειδίαμα, τὸ εὐχάριστο γράμμα ἢ τηλεφώνημα, τὴν προσφορὰν βοηθείας, κάθε ἐμπνευσμένην λέξιν ἀκουστὴν ἢ ἀναγινωσκομένην, τοὺς ὕμνους, τὰς λειτουργίας τῆς ἐκκλησίας, τὰς πολλὰς ἐκφράσεις ἀγάπης καὶ ὡραιότητος περὶ αὐτὴν—ὅλα αὐτὰ τὰ ἔβλεπεν ὡς βεβαιώσεις τῆς παρουσίας τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ καλοῦ.

Ἡ γνησία εὐγνωμοσύνη εἶναι ἕνα ἀπαραίτητον τμῆμα τῶν ἐροδίων τοῦ εἰλικρινοῦς Χριστιανοῦ. Ἡ εὐγνωμοσύνη διὰ πνευματικὰ πλούτη εἶναι ἀναγνώρισις καὶ ὁμολογία τοῦ γεγονότος ὅτι ὁ Θεός εἶναι παρὼν μὲ τὸν λαόν Αὐτοῦ. Καὶ ὅπου εἶναι ὁ Θεός, δὲν ὑπάρχει τίποτε ἀνόμοιον πρὸς Αὐτόν. Ἡ ἁμαρτία, ἡ ἀρρώστεια, ἡ ἄγνοια, ἡ ἀβεβαιότης, ἡ στερησις, καὶ ὁ φόβος δὲν εὑρίσκουν θέσιν εἰς τὴν συνείδησιν ἡ ὁποία χαίρει διαρκῶς εἰς τὴν παρουσίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει (αὐτόθι, σ. 596), "Ὁ φωτισμὸς τῆς Ἐπιστήμης μᾶς δίδει μίαν αἴσθησιν τοῦ μηδενὸς τῆς πλάνης, καὶ μᾶς δεικνύει ὅτι ἡ πνευματικὴ ἔμπνευσις τῆς Ἀγάπης καὶ Ἀληθείας εἶναι ἡ μόνη πρέπουσα προετοιμασία διὰ νὰ γίνῃ τις δεκτὸς εἰς τὴν παρουσίαν καὶ τὴν δύναμιν τοῦ Ὑψίστου."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Cherry Blossom

The mountain snow is melted
by the sun,
And trickles to the valley,
where it lights
Upon the outspread branches
of a tree.

D. A. L.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$12.00	Three months	$3.00
Six months	$6.00	One month	$1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

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One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Fifteen

Trade Comments Pages 18-19 Financial News

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1939

Tobin Gets New Plank: It's Grass

Mayor promises surface of turf for playing fields to blot out schools' bare spots.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

By his most recent "platform"—"Grass the playing fields"—Mayor Maurice J. Tobin can count on an overwhelming vote of approval by the mothers and fathers and youngsters of Boston. At the Fathers and Sons Night at the Copley-Plaza, where he assured the boys that before the end of his term every playing field in the City will have a turf surface, the Mayor made a suggestion which could be acted upon with advantage by neighboring communities.

One of the incongruous sights while motoring is to note in otherwise well kept residential suburbs, the out-at-the-elbows, down-at-the-heels appearance of school play yards. For the most part they are sun-baked, dusty, gravel, and cinder-speckled miniature deserts. They occur with such amazing frequency that a stranger making a tour of the State easily might identify these unaesthetic landscape "scars" with the public school system.

♦ ♦ ♦

Harvard undergraduates, and particularly the Yard police, are on the lookout for reprisals by Wellesley College girls in retaliation for the President of the Harvard Lampoon winning the "Matrimonial Sweeps" in Wellesley's traditional May Day hoop race. Of some such origin is believed to be an academic cap and gown, hoop, Wellesley banner and a large violet "W" smuggled into the Yard over the week end but confiscated before they could be draped on the statue of John Harvard.

♦ ♦ ♦

One of the heaviest professional tasks has been considerably lightened at Boston University with a machine which can score more objective true-and-false tests in four hours than four exam correctors could evaluate in almost four months. The mechanism makes use of 750 "electric fingers," which are infallible in detecting the answers recorded on the answer sheet. If the student answers "yes" and the proper answer is "no," the machine fails to ring up a point. The principle of its operation is based on the fact that a lead pencil mark is electrically conductive. A scoring key is prepared by making perforations to correspond with the correct answers. Thus, if there isn't a pencil mark in every "yes" box where "yes" is the right answer, the machine scores a mistake. So far, the electric finger has proved capable and efficient. However, a student can still get a complete zero even if he answers all the questions correctly writing with a pen. The machine refuses to recognize anything but pencil marks.

♦ ♦ ♦

Humidity, which causes discomfort to Bostonians in midsummer, is a boon to wool growers in the West. Many growers "consign" their wool to Boston to be held until the prices are "right," and then sold. The wool is stored sometimes for months—and the weight gains substantially because of the moisture in the air. Colorado and Utah wool stored in Boston for the first three months of this year weighed 6,567,387 pounds when put in storage. At the end of March the gain in weight was 91,029 pounds, which brought $19,655 additional to the growers in whose names the wool was held.

♦ ♦ ♦

One recent morning the freshman history class at Harvard, some 400 strong, surged toward the doors of the New Lecture Hall after a lecture on the unification of Italy. But, strangely, the doors would not open. The boys massed behind the unyielding exit. Some shoved and pulled, while others tried to climb out through the windows, but all to no avail. Someone had "unified" the class by chaining together on the outside the handles of the swinging doors and fastening them with a padlock. Finally, in a grand surge, the mob rushed against the doors and proved once more that an irresistible force can triumph over an "immovable" object. Outside the splintered doors, some of the crowd decided that their detention had been a "conspiracy" of the history department "in order to assure the lecturer an audience." At any rate, the unification of Italy is now firmly implanted on the class.

♦ ♦ ♦

One result of the movement to popularize learned institutions is the appearance of the excellently printed and illustrated magazine. "New England Naturalist." it is published quarterly by the New England Museum of Natural History, sharing with nature lovers everywhere the practical results of research carried on by experts working for the institution in many fields at home and abroad. There are plenty of humorous touches to brighten it up, too. The current issue deals with such things as the "Provincetown sea serpent," "Mineralogy, an ideal hobby," and "How to make turtle soup."

Urge P. R. Plan for Boston City Council

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Margaret McSweeney
A member of the P. R. Committee

Mrs. R. L. De Normandie
President of Mass. League of Women Voters

Miss Rosamond Vahey
A member of the P. R. Committee

By a Staff Photographer

Thomas A. Mahoney
Chairman of the P. R. Committee

Shakespeare And Harvard Link Forged

Over in Stratford-on-Avon, England, is a beautiful sixteenth-century house that is a little bit of America. It is the property of Harvard University, having once been the home of Katherine Harvard, mother of John Harvard, for whom the American University was named.

Today, the little three-story house, with its projecting upper stories and mellow Tudor charm, served as a link between the cultures of England and America as Ernest P. Ray, journalist and former Mayor of Stratford, landed at Boston on the Cunard White Star liner Laconia.

Mr. Ray announced he has come to this country to present to Harvard University a volume of Shakespeare's works to commemorate the fact that the mother of John Harvard was a native of the same quiet English town in which Shakespeare also was born.

There were indications that Mr. Ray's visit also may be aimed at calling attention of Americans to the Harvard House, the interesting history of which has been somewhat overshadowed by the better known attractions of Shakespeare's birthplace and the Hathaway cottage nearby. The ex-Mayor mentioned to ship news reporters that the House was restored and donated to Harvard by Edward Morris of Chicago several years ago.

Hurley Appointees Ousted From Jobs

Two more political associates of former Gov. Charles F. Hurley, granted non-competitive Civil Service examinations during the last days of the Hurley administration, were ousted from permanent Civil Service positions today.

They are Mrs. Margaret V. Foley, principal statistical clerk, and Thomas F. Quigley, highway traffic inspector in the State Department of Public Works. William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, announced today that he had received their resignations as the result of a letter from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall insisting that no person given a non-competitive examination shall become a permanent State employee. Both persons were serving the mandatory six-month probationary period before gaining permanent status.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

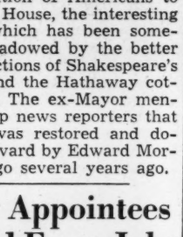
Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday, with light occasional showers beginning late tonight; slightly warmer tonight, with lowest temperature near 50; moderate southeasterly winds.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers beginning late tonight or Tuesday; warmer in the interior tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers beginning late tonight or Tuesday; warmer tonight; slightly cooler Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Cloudy, followed by showers beginning late tonight or Tuesday; slightly warmer tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southeast and south winds becoming fresh and overcast weather with intermittent rain beginning late tonight or Tuesday.



Weather Outlook for the Period May 8, to May 13, 1939

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Showers Monday and Tuesday; generally fair middle of the week and showers again about Friday. Temperature above normal Sunday, cooler Tuesday, warmer Thursday, cooler Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	49	47	New Orleans	72	70
Bermuda	66	66	New York	58	52
Chicago	64	60	Norfolk	66	64
Denver	38	32	Philadelphia	68	66
Helena	48	46	St. Louis	64	64
Kansas City	58	58	San Francisco	50	50
Los Angeles	54	54	Washington	68	66
Miami	76	68			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S., May 8.
B—Minimum, May 7.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 3:45 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet
Tuesday, 3:56 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet
Light all vehicles by 8:20 p. m.

P. R. Plan Urged For City Council

(Continued from Page 1)

tion without representation until we have P. R.!"

Prof. Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard opposed limiting proportional representation merely to the election of the City Council. He urged enlargement of the scope of the reform to the Plan E type of municipal control, which provides not only for proportional representation of Councilors but for appointment by them of a city manager. Even a P. R. Council, said Prof. Johnson, would be under the veto of a mayor.

Councilor John I. Fitzgerald protested that the City Council meeting this afternoon had prevented a number of councilors opposing the reform from attending the P. R. session today. The Committee agreed to continue hearings for the opposition side tomorrow morning at 10:30.

Noonday Lecture On Christian Science

Charles V. Winn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, will deliver a free public lecture on Christian Science in Colonial Theater, 100 Boylston Street, Boston, Tuesday noon, May 16, at 12:15 p. m., eastern daylight saving time.

This lecture will be radiocast by short-wave Station W1XAL at Boston and by its companion transmitter, W1XAR, which will operate simultaneously with it. W1XAL will use a wave length of 19.6 meters (15.25 megacycles), while the companion transmitter will radiocast on a wave length of 25.6 meters (11.74 megacycles).

This radiocast should be heard in the Boston area and at many points in the United States east of the Mississippi River and in Eastern Canada. The beam antennas will be directed toward the British Isles and Western Europe. However, listeners in parts of Africa, the northern part of South America, Central America, Mexico, and throughout the West Indies should also be able to hear this radiocast.

At 12 o'clock noon, D. S. T. (4 p. m. G. M. T.), the piano music preceding the introduction of the lecturer at 12:15 p. m., D. S. T. (4:15 G. M. T.), will be radiocast, and station identification will be made from time to time to assist listeners in tuning their radio sets in advance of the lecture.

Mrs. Saltonstall a Guest

Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, wife of the Governor, will be the guest of honor at a luncheon given by The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, 46 Beacon Street, Wednesday at 1:00 p. m. Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, will be the principal speaker.

New Telephone Service Planned In Western N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNITY, N. H., May 8—This and three other communities that have been without telephone facilities since the flood and hurricane of last fall will receive service shortly through an independently owned company.

These are all small communities in the western part of the State and each has a population of less than 500 people. Parts of these communities are served by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, but those customers who received service from the former independent company have been without service since the hurricane.

The new Triangle Telephone Company has been granted permission by the New Hampshire Public Service Commission to provide telephone service in the towns of Lempster, Marlow, Acworth, and Unity.

The new company will start practically from scratch. It will have to erect practically all new lines to serve its customers. The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company has notified the Commission that it did not wish to be heard at proposed hearings. The new company will have an outlet for long-distance facilities through the New England Company.

Business Bureau Reports on Work

Public co-operation in reporting complaints to the Boston Better Business Bureau, thus providing the Bureau with evidence to forestall operators of fraudulent schemes, has resulted in Federal or State prosecutions in 17 cases, according to the annual report of the organization, released this week.

"Many frauds are so complicated it would be impossible for one individual to proceed on his own complaint," the report stated, adding that "such complaints, when brought together, often comprise the necessary evidence on which to proceed and secure convictions."

The Bureau is supported by more than 550 concerns in 65 different business classifications and functions as a representative of business in public relations between it and the consumer. Its service, rendered to more than 200,000 individuals since establishment in 1922, is made without charge. During the past year, the Bureau issued 5,683 reports in answer to consumer inquiries.

Pardon Probe To Get Under Way at Once

Saltonstall appointments to investigating group include Judge Felix Forte of Belmont.

A special legislative commission, armed with extraordinary powers of summons and arrest, was poised today to make a thorough study of the pardons and parole situation in Massachusetts as Gov. Leverett Saltonstall officially announced his appointment of Judge Felix Forte of Belmont, Francis G. Goodale, Boston attorney, and Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul of Brookline as members of the commission.

The investigation probably will get under way on Wednesday, according to Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro who, as the only Senate member of the commission, is expected to be named chairman of the investigating group.

The appointment of Judge Forte to the commission was unexpected. Mr. Forte, considered one of Massachusetts' foremost attorneys, was Republican nominee for Attorney General in the 1936 State election.

The investigation, engineered by the Republican leadership in the House and Senate, is expected to delve into the pardons granted during the administration of former Governors Charles F. Hurley, James M. Curley, and possibly Joseph B. Ely. Numerous pardons granted during those administrations were severely criticized. The investigating group has an appropriation of $2,000 to carry on the investigation which may develop into one of the most important undertaken on Beacon Hill for several years. It is possible that the Commission may need additional funds later.

Meanwhile, the Senatorial and Representative members of the investigating group already have been named. Senator Hunt, Chairman of the Taxation Committee, has been named as the Senate member by Senator Joseph R. Cotton (R), of Lexington, President of the Senate.

Representative Christian A. Herter (R), of Boston, Speaker of the House, has named Representatives George A. Parker (R), of Boston, Philip G. Bowker (R), of Brookline, and Roland D. Sawyer (D), of Ware.

Representatives Bowker and Sawyer filed the resolves for investigation of the pardon situation after Raymond Patriarca, so-called Rhode Island Public Enemy No. 1, had been pardoned by former Gov. Charles F. Hurley after serving only 84 days of two 3-5-year sentences.

The Patriarca pardon particularly will be scrutinized by the investigating group, as will the pardon granted to John S. Tartar, who was convicted of murder.

Public Ownership For 'El' Blocked

Backers of plans to place the Boston Elevated Railway under public ownership were turned down today by the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs which reported adversely all bills dealing with the public ownership question.

The measures included Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's inaugural proposal that the district served by the Elevated purchase the Elevated. Other plans included taking over of the road by eminent domain and the purchase of the common stock amounting to approximately 23,000 shares at prices ranging from $60 to $65 a share.

Similar legislation has been defeated regularly for several years, although backers of public ownership have insisted that the wiping out of the $5 per share guaranteed dividend would save several hundred thousand dollars annually. Last year former Gov. Charles F. Hurley was unsuccessful in an attempt to force through legislation to purchase the outstanding common stock. It is reported that Boston members of the Metropolitan Affairs Committee might have favored the eminent domain bill, but did not do so because they felt the legislation could not be forced through the House and Senate.

Spring's Belated Blossoms Arrive

By a Staff Photographer

Susan Richards in Background of Magnolias

A scene at the Arnold Arboretum where thousands of blossoms attracted a large crowd on Sunday

The welcome warmth of the week end hastened the bursting into bloom of blossoms long overdue and held back by the unseasonal low temperatures. Arnold Arboretum yesterday was the goal of hundreds, eager to witness the opulent spring display.

Forsythia accents the landscape with its clear yellow and the waxy purity of dogwood and magnolias are another mark of this step in the flower procession. Jonquils raise their graceful golden heads in borders and in natural plantings.

Spring is further advanced in the central and western part of the State. Trees in the Berkshires and up the Connecticut Valley have brightened the vista with hazy palest green. In sheltered locations cherry blossoms have begun to open. Given a few days of sunshine along the coastline, the roads north and south out of Boston will be gay with summery hues.

Maine Employment Shows 'Spotty' Gains Over 1938

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 8—A survey of Maine's industrial and business conditions as seen by officials of leading welfare agencies whose loads are usually a good barometer of job activity reveals a distinctly "spotty" condition, but one generally considered a little better than a year ago.

Of great importance on the future relief load, particularly in the northern parts of the State, where lumbering can afford wide employment, is the anticipated ruling by Federal wage-hour officials on wood-cutting.

Officials have tried to get the industry exempted as seasonal, but so far have not obtained a final ruling on the matter. Fourteen weeks is now understood to be the definitive limit for seasonal industries. If this period can be stretched out by an exemption it is believed that extensive cutting will continue and a great deal of needed employment insured. The industry is now reported to be holding back pending the ruling which, if favorable, might affect more than 1,000 woodsmen.

Continued employment for this many would, of course, be a distinct benefit to towns and State and Federal relief agencies whose loads otherwise will be increased.

Business conditions as reflected by WPA rolls appear to indicate some improvement, but more can be told next week when by reason of the slashed WPA appropriation 1,100 men must be dropped from Maine projects either to be absorbed elsewhere or to fall back upon other relief agencies. Some 300 of the 10,000 on WPA rolls were dropped off recently with no reverberations from the towns and cities in which cuts were made. What will happen when 1,100 more are dropped will in large measure serve to indicate the extent of Maine's job resources.

Figures of the State Health and Welfare Department indicate that obligations incurred for relief families in March, this year, is slightly less than a year ago, and officials believe that April figures, when completed, will show further gains.

For March there were 14,352 cases receiving relief. They represented 50,520 persons and for them State and local obligations in the amount of $285,362, averaging $22.27 a case, were made.

In March, 1938, the total number of cases was 14,805, and total obligations were $341,562.10, indicating a drop this year, of 16.5 per cent in obligations and a somewhat smaller drop in cases. These figures represent money spent by cities, towns, and the State in direct relief.

The situation is considered "spotty," however, because Auburn, for instance, had a good run of spring shoes, yet Sanford, an important mill town, showed a slump. And this variation is found throughout the State with the WPA attempting to fill in the gaps with a work program to take up the slack.

Double Checking Legislators?

Time clocks for Massachusetts legislators. That's the latest suggestion, offered today in an order by Representative John B. Wenzler (D) of South Boston. If the solons follow the recent lead of the Hollywood glamour girls and boys, they would be required to punch the time clock half an hour before each legislative session.

Members who fail to show up for sessions are "lax" and "careless," according to Representative Wenzler. Said he: "On many occasions, there has not been a quorum present on very important bills... On the other hand, the interests are very well fortified with members when the occasion requires."

Editor Weeks to Speak

Edward Weeks, Editor of the Atlantic Monthly, and Dr. Gerald Wendt, Director of Science for the New York World's Fair, will speak at the annual meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, at the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass., May 22-24.

Tobin Submits Seven-Months Boston Budget

Dearth of funds prompts Mayor to ask Council to pass $22,700,000 appropriation bill now

Because "nearly all" departments of the city have or soon legally will be without funds, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin called upon the City Council today to pass seven-twelfths of the 1939 city and county budget.

The Mayor took this step after conferring with Councillors individually and the Council as a group last week.

The seven-twelfths budget, nevertheless, includes the year's entire allotment for welfare, soldiers relief, and WPA.

"It is understood and agreed," said the Mayor in his message to the Council this afternoon, "that no part of the appropriation so made is to be expended for step-rate increases, and that all other controversial matters are to be adjusted in the final budget."

By this step Mayor Tobin leaves the door open for his office and the Council to make economies later. Taxpayers' groups not only have demanded the abolition of step-rate increases but also pay cuts for city employees.

The round figure of the budget which the Mayor asked be passed today is $22,700,000. The total 1939 budget is $42,300,000. Councilor P. D. Chase, Chairman of the Budget Committee, submitted the order for the seven-twelfths budget.

It is not unusual for the budget to be passed in sections, nor for the Council to be investigating the budget as late as May. Ordinarily nearly five months of the year elapse before the Mayor submits and the Council approves a complete budget.

Revere Mayor's Sentence Delayed

Sentencing of former Mayor and former Treasurer James M. O'Brien, of Revere, Mass., who was found guilty last week of embezzling more than $13,000 from the City of Revere, was postponed today until Tuesday, May 16, by Judge Lewis Goldberg. The postponement was requested by James P. Brennan, defense attorney, who is seeking a new trial.

Trial of other indictments, charging Mr. O'Brien, Police Chief Edward J. Tighe and 50 other men with conspiracy to maintain gambling nuisances in Revere, has been set for next Monday, according to Assistant Attorney General John S. Derham. These are the so-called "racket cases," for which indictments were returned a year ago following a prolonged investigation.

Bridges in Race For Presidency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8—Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire this afternoon formally let it be known that he is a candidate for the Presidency.

In reply to a telegram announcing formation of a New Hampshire Bridges-for-President Club, the Senator replied to George Conway of the Concord Press, Concord, Temporary Secretary of the Club, as follows:

"Appreciate greatly the action of my friends in New Hampshire in the formation of a Bridges-for-President Club. This expression of confidence of my friends of long years standing is a source of deep gratification."

Stiff Sentences For Two 'Loopers'

Stiff sentences were handed to two Charlestown youths today by Judge Frederick W. Fosdick in Suffolk Superior Court in an effort to crush the juvenile practice of "looping," or stealing cars to drive around the Charlestown "loop."

The Judge sentenced Leo Stickney to two years in the House of Correction and Lawrence O'Brien to three years in the same institution. The youths had been arrested by police in March after a two-mile chase twice around the "loop."

Cambridge Mayor 'Vetoes' Pay Cuts

Mayor John W. Lyons has assured Cambridge city employees that there would be no 10 per cent pay reductions while he is Mayor. The economy was recommended by the Cambridge Taxpayers' Association recently as a means to reduce the 1939 tax rate.

"Whether I am Mayor eight months or the next eight years," he said, "I assure you there will be no pay reductions for economy. The city workers earn every penny they receive and are entitled to it."

U. S. Marshal for Maine

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee approved today the nomination of John G. Utterback to be United States Marshal for Maine.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 16

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Florence Middaugh, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn, in the Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad, Lynn, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Colonial—
"Iolanthe," presented by the O'Oyly Carte Opera Company of London. 8:15. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:15.

Wilbur—
"The White Steed," comedy by P. V. Carroll. Presented by Eddie Dowling. Featuring Barry Fitzgerald, Jessica Tandy and George Coulouris. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"Frank Fay's Show," starring Elsie Janis and Eva Le Gallienne. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Pygmalion," starring Leslie Howard. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Persons in Hiding." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

Scollay and Modern—
"Dodge City," with Erroll Flynn, Olivia de Havilland. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. Also "The Mystery of Mr. Wong." Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:15. Modern: 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Repertory—
"Shining Hour," with Joan Crawford. Also "Hunted Men," featuring Lloyd Nolan and Mary Carlisle. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

State and Orpheum—
"Ice Follies of 1939," starring Joan Crawford and James Stewart. Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4, 7:10, 10:15. Also "Sergeant Madden," with Wallace Beery. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:50.

Tremont—
"Algiers," with Hedy LaMarr and Charles Boyer. Also "Dramatic Scchool," with Louise Rainer. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 10:30 p. m.

University—
"Pygmalion," with Leslie Howard. 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. Also "Yes, My Darling Daughter," with Priscilla Lane. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Love Affair," featuring Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:20. Also, "Yes, My Darling Daughter," Priscila Lane, Jeffrey Lynn. 2:35, 5:40, 8:50.

Metropolitan—
"Union Pacific," starring Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. 10:35 a. m., 2:10, 5:45, 9:20. Also "Winner Take All," with Tony Martin and Gloria Stuart. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:10.

Fenway and Paramount—
Ray Milland, Isa Miranda and Reginald Owen in "Hotel Imperial." Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Paramount, 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:50, 9:40. Also "On Trial," with Margaret Lindsay and John Litel. Fenway: 2:50, 5:45, 8:35. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

Fine Arts—
"Lucrezia Borgia," with Edwige Feuillere and Gabrillio Bagrio. 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:30, 9:40. Also "March of Time," 1, 3, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

South Station Theater—
"Inside Africa," "Trout Fishing," "Soldiers of the Sea," "Shooting for Par," "Know Your History," latest news reels and other shorts.

R. K. O. Boston—
Loretta Young and Warner Baxter in "Wife, Husband and Friend." 10:55 a. m. 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10. Also "The Saint Strikes Back," with George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 9:35 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Pops. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30. (Program on Amusement Page.)

George W. Brown Hall—
Concert by the Beta Chapter of the Mu Phi Epsilon, national music honor society for women. Public is invited. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—
Piano recital by Raymond Havens' advanced students. 8:30.

Other Events

Boston Y. M. C. A., Bates Hall, 316 Huntington Avenue—
"Holiday," by Philip Barry, presented by the Boston Y. M. C. A. Players. Nelson E. Bragg, director. 8:30. Repeated May 9 and 10.

Dance

Boston University, Jacob Sleeper Hall—
Lecture-demonstration on ballet training as a discipline for dancers, by Anatole Chujoy, Managing Editor of The Dance Magazine, New York. Demonstrations by Vecheslav Swoboda, teacher of ballet, New York. 7:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Techniques in Painting by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

A Man in Beacon Hill News: Taxpayers' Economy Exponent

Ostensibly, Norman MacDonald is not a politician. Yet, for one who must deal in political and public matters daily he is as skillful a lobbyist as Beacon Hill has seen for years. He has become a power in Massachusetts in less than four years. While his success will be attributed to many factors, it would appear that chief among his talents are these: an unusual aptitude for matters of Government; an ability to make a far better speech than is usually heard at Statehouse hearings; and a sixth sense—some would term it political sense—in all his activities to make the right play in a confusing situation. These have made his campaign in behalf of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations, the most forceful lobby for Governmental economy that the State has known.

Roots in Scotland

Norman MacDonald's career is the typical American success story scaled to moderation. It begins on the Isle of Lewis, off the northwest coast of Scotland, where his grandfathers were peasants. There they dwelt in rough stone houses with matted grass roofs, chimney-less, but with "a hole in the ceiling to let the smoke out." One grandfather was a crofter or tenant farmer; the other a fisherman. Norman MacDonald has never been to this home of his forebears, but as he tells the story, one pictures an atmosphere not unlike that portrayed in the motion picture "Man of Aran."

Mr. MacDonald's mother was born in Scotland and first settled in eastern Quebec before coming down to the "States." His father came directly to Lowell. They met at Springfield and lived for a time in a settlement of mill tenements, then called Mittineague, now West Springfield, where the boy Norman was born. His father worked in a paper mill.

By the time Norman was 10 his father had bought a farm and a milk route. This meant hard work for the boy and Mr. MacDonald has no difficulty in recollecting the gruelling hours of work from midnight to dawn delivering milk. This was carried on through his school years in West Springfield. In 1917 he graduated from high school, worked for a time on a Springfield paper, went to Boston to go to college but "only took in four classes," and finally in the fall of the same year enlisted in the United States Marines.

Following the war, Mr. MacDonald went back to Springfield and newspaper work. This carried him to various cities in southern New England—Providence and Bridgeport. It was in these years that he met the man, who, he said, most influenced him—Edward Sullivan, then a reporter in Providence.

Mr. MacDonald described Mr. Sullivan as "an Irish romantic, the only true aesthete I ever knew."

The two were roommates for about four years. From Mr. Sullivan, Mr. MacDonald learned to appreciate art, music, and literature. They took monthly week-end trips to New York which were usually devoted to such intellectual pursuits as appealed to Mr. Sullivan.

Mr. MacDonald recalled that from Mr. Sullivan he learned to be curious; "he taught me that nothing was too small to be curious about, nothing to far afield to inquire about." For years, since this friendship, Mr. MacDonald read a book a day; but after he went into the taxpayers' work he was unable to maintain such a pace.

In 1924 Mr. MacDonald moved back to Springfield, married the same year and three years later—1927—took a position on the School Committee in West Springfield which he held until 1934. In that year, he sought public office, running for the office of Registry of Probate of Hampden County and was defeated.

Works for Taxpayers

Mr. MacDonald was brought into pseudo-public life in 1932. "Of a late spring evening of that year," he narrates, "I bumped into Raymond T. King, at present City Solicitor of Springfield at the theater. He offered me a job as Secretary of the Springfield Taxpayers' Association, and I accepted."

It was but three short years before Reginald W. Bird called Mr. MacDonald to Boston, and to his present post of Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers' Associations.

Today Mr. MacDonald works toward a goal of more economical Government. He regards it an endless task difficult to an extreme but satisfying. He has pronounced views on local and State Government as it exists in this Commonwealth which he usually keeps off the record. He prefers merely to say that "Government in Massachusetts needs much improvement, very much indeed."

R. J. S.

People's Lobbyist

By a Staff Photographer

Norman MacDonald

Executive Director of Massachusetts Taxpayers' Associations.

Hanover Cons Democracy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., May 8—Whether colleges should exert leadership in national affairs or merely record the passing changes in which others lead was the subject of a debate at a tri-college conference here on "Making Democracy Work."

The participants were Granville Hicks, Harvard tutor, who is a Communist, and Dr. William Cowley, President of Hamilton College. The audience included students from Dartmouth, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania. Other nationally known consultants also addressed the undergraduates.

"Academic freedom does not exist," said Mr. Hicks. "The colleges are being high-pressured by their capitalist backers not to rock the boat in a crisis. A crisis condition is present and strong college leadership is necessary, if revolution is to be averted."

In rebuttal, Dr. Cowley, a Dartmouth alumnus, declared: "Colleges must reflect the society creating and supporting them. Colleges and universities are reflective groups, not pioneering ones. Various pressure groups from outside must pioneer for social changes, while the colleges can merely reflect those changes as a result of the outside influences."

Among other participating consultants were Lewis Mumford, the author; Prof. Clyde R. Miller; Roger Baldwin, director of the Civil Liberties Union, and Nels Anderson, director of Labor Relations for the WPA.

R. I. State Budget Goes to Governor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 8 (AP)—The House has just passed the annual appropriation bill and prepared to act on Gov. William H. Vanderbilt's budget-balancing tax program tomorrow, when final adjournment of the Assembly is expected. The appropriation bill as passed and sent to the Governor for signature totals $15,196,445. It has already passed the Senate along with the Administration's tax bills.

The House Finance Committee voted to report out, without change, the bill providing for a two-cent tax on cigarettes and a tax on other tobacco products, a vital part of the general tax program. Other tax bills are still in committee, but are expected to be reported out tomorrow and acted upon.

After a long argument the Senate passed a bill continuing the State Board of Milk Control as a separate agency and allowing the Board to enter into a joint order with the Federal Government fixing the price of milk to be paid farmers supplying Rhode Island from outside the State.

A bill setting up a new administrative structure for the R. I. College of Education and the State College at Kingston was passed by the Senate.

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Highway Fund Diversion Aims At Tax Reduction

A $1.55 reduction in the average local tax rate would result from a plan now before the House of Representatives calling for state distribution of $9,600,000 annually for the 1939-40 biennium to the 351 cities and towns to finance regular local highway expenses.

This plan, reported out by the Joint Committee on Ways and Means, and made public by Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, House Chairman of the committee, calls for sharp reductions in the state highway program inasmuch as the $19,200,000 total would be taken from the state highway fund. In addition the state aid for town and county roads would be sharply reduced.

Representative Albert E. Morris (D) of Everett, Democratic floor leader in the House, immediately insisted that diversion of $9,600,000 a year in 1939 and 1940 to reduce the prospective State tax on cities and towns would bring more direct relief for local real estate taxpayers than the distribution plan of Mr. Bigelow.

Attacking the plan as being merely a Republican effort to back distribution action taken last year, Representative Morris said diversion of the money would reduce the State tax by 50 per cent.

"The Bigelow program diminishes the use of the highway fund for State highways," he added, "and brings no certain assistance to the realty taxpayer. It satisfies no one. Diversion brings sure tax relief, while distribution gives rise to the danger of increased expenditures for local highways without attendant relief to the home owner."

The $9,600,000 annual distribution would be nearly $5,000,000 more than the amount similarly distributed last year under Gov. Charles F. Hurley. The latter fought against the distribution which was forced through by the Republican-controlled Legislature.

Boston would get the lion's share of the distribution, eligible to receive approximately $2,500,000 amounting to $1.50 on the tax rate. This distribution is important to Boston inasmuch as last year was the first in which the capital city received any portion of the highway fund. Without distribution equalling or exceeding last year's, Boston faces serious financial difficulties.

That the Ways and Means Committee plan has the approval of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is believed to be certain inasmuch as he originally favored a $5,000,000 distribution and later proposed an increase.

Under the new plan $1,100,000 annually would be distributed on the basis of $50 per mile of highway within each city or town. The remaining $8,500,000 would be distributed in the same manner as the State Tax is assessed. In other words, the latter distribution would be made in proportion to the property valuations in the individual communities.

Port of Boston Commerce Rising

Port of Boston Business

Boston's commerce surged ahead of last year once again last week, it was disclosed today in figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs.

The gain in recent weeks, over a year ago, has been sufficient to keep Boston in the second place of all the seaports in the country, and well ahead of Philadelphia which held second place last year. During three months—January through March inclusive—imports for consumption at Boston were valued at $35,788,853 compared with $27,553,174 a year ago for the same period. Philadelphia's imports for the first three months for this year were valued at $30,729,876 against $29,998,253 a year ago.

An unusual item of export from Boston last week was 34,972 bushels of American corn, the first domestic corn sent out of Boston overseas for several years. This shipment was destined for England.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending May 6, 1939	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$2,988,187	$1,894,024
Imports for Warehouse	605,811	111,123
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	984,806	198,010
Duties collected	585,264	268,496
Wool Imports (lbs.)	1,674,179	256,147
	Fiscal Year July 1 to May 6	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	53,333,185	19,396,783
Duties collected	$18,764,323	$17,798,904

High School Jobs Agencies Favored

AUGUSTA, Maine, May 8 (AP)—Dr. Warren C. Seyfert, of Harvard, declares high schools are turning out "a million 'forgotten men' every year" and should establish employment agencies for graduates.

He told a meeting of principals of secondary schools that there must be devised "a positive program for locating jobs for specific youngsters, an employment program for youngsters before they leave school" and a guidance bureau to aid those out of school.

Dr. Seyfert said that high schools ordinarily have no information on even last year's graduating class. No manufacturer, he added, "would dare to be as disinterested in his product."

Littauer

(Continued from Page 1)

cation, which also featured short addresses by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall; Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard; Henry R. Shepley, architect; John H. Williams, new Dean of the school; Charles Francis Adams, representing the Harvard Board of Overseers, and Albert F. Bigelow, on behalf of the State Legislature. The ceremony was held in conjunction with the annual two-day meeting of the Board of Overseers.

Pursuing further his concept of the individual's responsibility for the gradual and increasing perfection of our governmental process, Mr. Littauer said:

"Ours is not the blind faith in one man's inspired perfection. Our government finds its approval through the collective expression of individual consciences. Yet, no democracy is likely to live on, except it be blessed with wise, patriotic, unselfish, fearless public leadership. It must overcome the centralization of government power, overcome deficit planning, overcome starvation in the midst of plenty, idleness and unemployment crying for work, overcome dictatorial measures resulting in denial of freedom and human rights, for we cannot avoid a change in the social order unless we can eliminate the existence of these evils."

Ships Chandlery Homemade

Killick

Double form, used to hold heavier craft from drifting

Small-Boat Sailor on Maine Coast Served by Anchor of Oak and Stone

Killicks, or cheap, home-made anchors for small craft, were once common along the Maine coast. They are easy to make, and the only material used that requires money is a six or nine-thread rope, or lobster warp, for lowering and lifting.

First, a piece of oak is cut shaped something like a barrel stave, with both ends sharpened. Then a rock about two and a half feet long and five or six inches through is laid across the oak piece. Holes an inch or so in diameter are bored on either side of the rock. Through these are pushed tapering spruce sticks as big around as the hole and about three feet long. Knobs are left on the ends so they cannot be pulled through.

The sticks are bound close together with marlin, which holds the rock in place. They are tied again in the middle and at the top. The lifting line is fastened to the ends of the sticks, and there you have your anchor. The ends of the stone dig in just like an ordinary kedge anchor.

More elaborate killicks are made double, by use of two bottom pieces and four spruce sticks. They are for heavier craft and are very effective The stones are locked in lengthwise, instead of crosswise, as in the single killick.

Aid Asked for Single Jobless Women

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, principal speaker in Faneuil Hall tomorrow night at the New Citizens' exercises for persons who were naturalized during the past year, has been asked to intercede with President Roosevelt in behalf of jobless, unmarried women.

Miss Florence Birmingham, President of the Massachusetts Women's Political Club, asked the Secretary of Labor to aid in the organization's campaign to oust married women from public service jobs.

Miss Birmingham in her letter invited Miss Perkins to confer with a committee of the organization while in Boston and "see and talk with these capable single women and explain why they are discriminated against in this land of the free and the home of their martyred patriot relatives.

One of the features connected with this proposed greeting to new citizens is the list of invited guests. Distinguished men and women from all walks of life have been invited—not to speak, but to be presented to the new citizens and their friends as examples of the type citizens they should emulate. This guest list has been compiled so that the visitors "by their very presence inspire and encourage the new citizens in this time of international stress, unrest and hardship."

State Manages County's Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 8—For the first time a New Hampshire County's financial affairs are in the hands of an appointee of the Governor and Council. Alexander F. Thompson of Swansey has been named the State's fiscal agent in Coos County.

Seriously affected by business conditions and relief demands, the officials of Coos County appealed to the State Legislature which legalized the move.

Mr. Thompson has been connected with the State Comptrolling and Banking office.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Duke of Windsor, talk.	Duke of Windsor, talk.	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"..
5:15 The Boston Hour..	NBC Salon Orchestra ..	Children's program	Sport reports	"White Brigade" .....
5:30 Nan Wynn, songs...	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sports reports .....
5:45 Interviews	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"..	Sport comment	News Service .....
6:00 News Service	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review .....
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; sports	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review .....
6:30 "Sports Rendezvous	Musicale	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment .....
6:45 'Rhythm Revue" ..	Lowell Thomas, news ..	"Buck Rogers"; sketch	News Service	Sport comment .....
7:00 'Amos 'n' Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce";	Mr. District Attorney..	Commentator	Dinner music .....
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous" .	Jack Fisher's Orchestra.	News Service .....
7:30 Eddie Cantor, variety program ..	"20th Century Music"..	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45	"Science on the March"	"Names in the News"..		"Cowboy Caravan" ....
8:00 "Cavalcade of America"; drama	Paul Martin's Orch....	Al Pearce and His Gang:	Chick Webb's Orchestra	"Cowboy Caravan" ....
8:15	Paul Martin's Orch....	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	"Roller Derby"	"Princess of Song" ....
8:30 Tom Howard and	"Music We Love"	Margaret Speaks, so-	"Take a Note"; solo-	Talk: music .....
8:45 George Sheldon	"Music We Love"	prano; symphony orch.	lists; orchestra	"Around the Town with
9:00 Theater: Paul	"Music We Love"	Phil Spitalny's Orch....	"Listeners' Theater";	the Clef Club Boys"...
9:15 Muni; J. Hutchin-	"Music We Love"	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	"Deep River"	Gilbert and Sullivan's
9:30 son in "The Life	"National Forum"; Sen.	Eddie Duchin's Orch.;	WOR Symphony Orch.	"H. M. S. Pinafore"
9:45 of Emile Zola"	Guy M. Gillette, Iowa	Morton Downey, tenor	WOR Symphony Orch.	Gilbert and Sullivan's
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False".....	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Bill McCune's Orchestra	"H. M. S. Pinafore"...
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False".....	soloist; quartet	Sen. Bilbo, Miss.	"H. M. S. Pinafore"...
10:30 Columbia Work-	"Magnolia Blossoms";	"At the Post"; drama-	"Pageant of Melody";	News Service .....
10:45 shop: drama	Fisk Jubilee Choir....	tization	Attilio Baggiore, tenor;	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:00 Weather; news ...	News; weather	News Service	symphony orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orch
11:15 Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:30 Sport comment ..	"The Music You Want"	Happy Felton's Orch ..	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Day's End" .....
11:45 Sport comment ..	"The Music You Want"	Happy Felton's Orch ..	Ted Black's Orchestra ..	News Service .....

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review.	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 "Music for Men"...	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"....	News Service	.....
7:45 WEEI News	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Morning Watch	.....
8:00 Forecasts; music ..	"Earbenders"; orch. ...	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"....
8:15 "Caroline Cabot" ..	"Vocal Varieties"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"....	"Five Star Flashes"....
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Cowboy Caravan"....	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Five Star Flashes"....
8:45 "Maurine"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	"Five Star Flashes"....
9:00 "Food Magician" ..	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"; music ...	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker .....
9:15 Piano soloist	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker .....
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"...	"Breakfast Club"	"Singing Strings"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy".....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Hymn recital	Household talk	"Early Edition"	"Songs of Italy".....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly.	"Home Forum"	"Central City"; drama .	"Buckeye Four"	Scandinavian music ....
10:15 Myrt and Marge...	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Poems and organ.....	Scandinavian music ....
10:30 "Hilltop House" ..	Ed. O'Connell, songs....	Just Plain Bill; sketch..	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Dixieland Band"	Dramatic sketch	"Choir Loft"; organ....	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	"Gospel songs" .....
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly music	"Mind Your Manners"...
11:30 Big Sister; sketch.	Forecast; music	"Young Widder Brown".	"Keep Fit to Music" ..	Jean Collins, songs....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger....	"Road of Life"; sketch	Manhattaners; orchestra	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; time; farm news;	"The Carters"; drama	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 "Nancy James"	popular music; stocks.	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	Italian program .....
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs..	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; forecasts .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"...	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia".....	"Italian Melodies"	Vocal soloist .....
1:00 "The Goldbergs" ..	Farm and Home Hour .	News Service	Women's Club news.....	"The Monitor News"...
1:15 "Life Beautiful" ..	Farm News	"Melody Sweethearts" ..	Talks and music.....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Household talk	Talks and music.....	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Household talk	Garden Club	"Classical Album" .....
2:00 Serial sketch	"Science Everywhere";	"Betty and Bob".....	Concert orchestra	"Classical Album" .....
2:15 Serial sketch	natural science talk..	"Grimm's Daughter" ...	Sport reports	"Classical Album" .....
2:30 "Your Family"	Little Variety Show....	"Valiant Lady"	"Accordiana"	"Classical Album" .....
2:45 Bill Elliot, songs.	Little Variety Show....	Hymn recital	Sports reports	News Service .....
3:00 Popular songs	Writers' Congress	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Boston Bees - Pittsburgh	Sports reports .....
3:15 Concert orchestra	"Down the Mississippi";	"Ma Perkins"; sketch .	baseball game	Sports reports .....
3:30 School of Tomorrow	music	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Pittsburgh	Sports reports .....
3:45 Mat. Promenade	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light" ..	baseball game	Sports reports .....
4:00 "Tune Time"	Club Matinee: variety..	"Backstage Wife"; sk..	Boston Bees - Pittsburgh	Sports reports .....
4:15 Women's talk	Club Matinee: variety..	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	Sports reports .....
4:30 Organ recital	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade".....	Boston Bees - Pittsburgh	Sports reports .....
4:45 Music Without End	Club Matinee: news	"Girl Alone"; sketch..	baseball game	Sports reports .....
5:00 Boston Hour	Network program	"Midstream"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"..
5:15 "Play Ball"	Network program	Ireene Wicker, songs....	Sport reports	Sports reports .....
5:30 Speaker	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Billy and Betty"	"Singing Chef"	Children's program ....
5:45 Interviews	"Dance Interlude"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service .....
6:00 News Service	News; forecast	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review....
6:15 "Howie King"; sk.	Fred Hoey; talk.....	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review....
6:30 Sport comment	Music; sports	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport reports .....
6:45 "Rhythm Revue" ..	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous" .	News Service	Sport reports .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" ..	"Easy Aces"; sketch....	"Cafe Continental"	News comment	Dinner music .....
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	Vocal Varieties	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	News Service .....
7:30 Helen Menken in	Concert orch.; soloist ..	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"...	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	"Speaking of People"...	"Dance Time"	"The Green Hornet"...	Cowboy Caravan, with
8:00 "Big Town"; Ed-	"The Inside Story";	Johnny Green's Orch.;	"Little Theater Music"	Buck Nation .....
8:15 ward G. Robinson.	drama; interviews	dramatic sketch	Sport program	WMEX Camera Club....
8:30 Dick Powell; Edna	"Information, Please";	"For Men Only"; George	N. E. Town Meeting:	"Hour of Music".....
8:45 May Oliver; music	questions and answers.	Jessel; interviews ...	"Should the Wagner Act	"Hour of Music".....
9:00 "We, the People"...	"Mary and Bob"; dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	Be Changed?"; Sen.	Variety Hour .....
9:15 "We, the People"...	matic program	Sanderson; quiz	Burke, Neb.	Variety Hour .....
9:30 Benny Goodman's	"Doc Rockwell's Brain	"Fibber McGee and	National New Citizen's	Variety Hour .....
9:45 Orchestra; guest ..	Trust"; music	Molly"; comedy	Day: Secretary of La-	Variety Hour .....
10:00 Hal Kemp's Orch.:	"If I Had the Chance"	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	bor Frances Perkins;	"Lullaby Trio" .....
10:15 trio; sketch	network interviews ...	land; company	other	"The Argentines" .....
10:30 "Play Ball"	Hadassah dinner speak-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Will Osborne's Orchestra	News Service .....
10:45 "Viewpoints"	ing program	House"; drama; music	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:00 Forecast; news ...	News; weather; music	News Service	Henry Kalis's Orchestra	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want".	Weather Service	Don Ramon's Orchestra	Don Meredith's Orch....
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.	Spike Featherstone's Or.
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want".	Ray Kinney's Orchestra.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.	News Service .....

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course, as we always say, "everyone to his own taste" . . . but perhaps by now you are looking for something in the way of millinery that will look more like a hat, and something that won't bring on any facetious remarks from your husband.

So . . . we'll have to tell you about a hat we saw a smart young girl trying on at Chandler's yesterday. (Corner of Tremont and West Streets.) Because here's a hat that just can't help but please the man (and you, too; which we also consider rather important!) inasmuch as there are four different ways you can present yourself in it. First off, suppose we suggest that you appear in it in an off-the-face arrangement. This little-girl idea, which is supposed to be the rage or something right now and in the future, may lead him casually to mention the fact that you outgrew pigtails some few years back, or words to that effect. But think nothing of it; for you don't have to send the hat back after all. No, indeed, you simply go through a few simple gestures and flip the crown from up to down, give it a tug down over both eyes, and let him see how sophisticated it looks. If that fails to appeal, then you try another idea, and then another. For if we remember correctly, there are at least four ways in which the hat can be worn. So surely you should be able to please both of you somewhere along the line! A real buy, too . . . only $5.95. Perhaps you'd better announce that right at the start. Anyhow, it's a fine Milan straw, and comes in navy blue, that burnt toast shade, black, and red. Incidentally, if you don't like streamers, you don't have to have them. Not if you know how to wield a pair of scissors.

* * *

Those Lace-Top Dresses Appealing

Often one finds one's wardrobe equipped with a dress that has a bit of a lacey effect in it, and there then arises the question of what shoes to wear with it. We're not talking about lace evening gowns . . . rather we're referring to the multitude of lace-top dresses we've seen around for spring and summer wear. They're semi-semi something or other. They certainly couldn't be called sport dresses, and surely nobody would call them the kind that the bride's mother would wear at an afternoon wedding. They're the kind that would grace the porch of the country club very nicely. From lunch time on. The shoes we suggest as being just the thing for these betwixt and between clothes are from Nisley's . . . at 145 Tremont Street. And they're part lace themselves. Not the wishy-washy lace, of course, but a substantial material that has a lace weave. The rest of this open toe shoe, which, by the way, has just a buckled strap by way of a heel, is of Japonica. Or if you want an all black shoe, you may have black lace with patent leather. For $4.95.

* * *

Handmade Clothes Worth Difference

There's probably nothing that will bring forth more admiring "oh's and ah's" than a baby all dolled up in beautifully handmade clothes. Such as you'll find at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, right there a bit below the Arlington Street subway station, at 264 Boylston Street, to be exact. And the little dresses are so worth the difference you pay in price . . . for every stitch that's taken is for a baby. And there are the finest of little tucks and even dainty feather stitching in one model we saw that was less than $4. And for a real ensemble effect, even at an early age (size one!) you might look at their little coats and hats, made of nothing less than crepe de chine! For something like $8.50 for everything.

* * *

Wicker Baskets Made in Gingham

P. S.—We see the wicker lunch baskets we told you about (for handbags!) have caught on to the extent that they're now making them up in gingham, to go with the gay checked gingham clothes you're likely to be getting into soon. For that matter, it was R. H. Stearns where we saw matching gloves and pillbox hats. The hats were only something like $2.95, and the gloves were even less. Mlle. Mala Rubinstein, the niece of Helena, is going to be in town at their Newbury Street Salon until Wednesday, and if by chance you're a bit tired of looking at the same old face with the same old color scheme, she'll suggest a little something by way of a change in your powder shades and whatnot. Of course you'll have to make an appointment.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons preached in churches of Greater Boston yesterday follow:

The Rev. Samuel M. Lindsay in the Brookline Baptist Church:

"Let us pray for Hitler that he may learn that:

"It is better to remain an unknown patriot who developed good will between nations than to be known as an orator who foments ill will between peoples.

"It is better to remain an unknown painter concerned with the arts of peace than to be known as a statesman whose chief interest is in the art of war.

"It is better to remain an unknown soldier who respects his neighbors in spite of their religion than a dictator who persecutes men because of their religious beliefs."

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Arthur Lee Kinsolving in Trinity Church:

"The greatest scandal and stumbling block to the church is inherent in the people who go through the motions of sacrifice with their lips, yet their hearts and wills are withdrawn; their intentions are not expressed in their words."

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Palfrey Perkins in King's Chapel:

"The love of God in practice is the love of that which is not seen. The things of God are eternal, they are what cannot be weighed. These things are so real for the great men of the ages that for their dear sake they gave all; they are the things which eye hath not seen nor ear heard. . . .

"Virtue, faith, honor, righteousness, and love in such men's eyes are more real than the things of earth. . . . To serve truth for its own sake, to serve the kingdom of God for its righteousness, is to love God. . . .

"Love alone is life, hope, empire, and victory. Not the love of God in theory, but the love of God in practice."

* * *

The Rev. Dr. Russell H. Stafford at Old South Church:

"There will be orderly progress on an upgrade whenever men who honor the past, where honor is due, have the determination to rise above the past in creative new achievement, where the past requires offset and correction. Let us stop saying that we are men of our times, as if that were all there was to it. Let us remember simply that we are men, and act the part, building life over after a more hopeful plan, God being our helper."

Civil Service In Public Eye

Henry R. Atkinson, President of the Massachusetts Civic League, speaking in support of the League's amendment to the civil service reorganization bill, scheduled for State Senate action today stated that "the issue of a clean merit system in the civil service has assumed such large proportions in the public mind in the last few years that the action of the Senate on this basic reorganization measure will be watched by the whole State."

"While the bill passed by the House is a great improvement over the present law, it has one serious flaw," Mr. Atkinson said, "for it established, but does not require the use of, certain excellent machinery for the selection of the new director of civil service; that is, the bill permits the commission, if it chooses, to select a director without a competitive examination. As the nonpolicy-making administrative head of a division which itself administers the merit system for hundreds of other divisions and departments, both State and municipal, the director should certainly be selected on an open competitive merit basis. In a word that commission should be required to practice what it preaches."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, May 9

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	15.13mc
3:30	W1XAR	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Tuesday, May 9

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

11.79mc-25.4m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Listeners' Post Box."

3:30 p. m.—"Tuesday Social," with Guest of Honor interview.

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Harvard series: Organ recital

8:30 p m.—Round Table on American Public Policy, Prof. William Y. Elliott, Harvard.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

9:45 p. m.—Program for Latin America.

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'Chips' on the Movie Horizon—Three Art Exhibitions in Boston

Film Director of 'Mr. Chips' Looks Back Toward England

Scene in Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — England's weather remains its chief deterrent to good picture making, according to the Americans who have returned from making films there.

"To say we worked in the dark over there is being exceedingly literal," says Director Sam Wood, who has recently finished five months of work in the Denham studios outside London on "Goodbye Mr. Chips," now completed and previewed. "We began work in the dark, and finished in the dark every day. Usually we had daylight during the middle-of-the-day hours—but it would be greatly exaggerating matters to say we usually had sunlight."

All English Cast

The American director went over alone for this, the second Metro picture to be made in England. American stars were sent for the first one, "Yank at Oxford," and even a technician or two was allowed to make the trip. All that is now in the past. Players, technicians — everyone but the director—in "Goodbye Mr. Chips," were indigenous to the soil. It is doubtful if "Chips" could have been made any other way—unless an English director had been substituted for Mr. Wood. But English directors of Mr. Wood's caliber are not too numerous.

I talked to Mr. Wood—I had worked with him years before on the first Red Grange picture at the old F. B. O. Studios (when the present Ambassador to the Court of St. James, Joseph Kennedy, was the head of the lot)—about English studios.

"A crew over there doesn't usually take hold as a crew over here does," he said. "Usually all of them are on hand, but they are slow getting into the pace of the work. Sometimes, too, they stay away altogether. You have to run them down, find out why they aren't working. It isn't that they are shirking, exactly; they simply don't consider picture making important enough to be always alert about the job.

Donat Worked Hard

"Donat was our exception on 'Chips.' (He was speaking of Robert Donat, who stars in the picture.) He was an inspiration to work with. He was on the set sometimes at five in the morning, hours before any of the rest of us put in an appearance. He worked at his part as if it were the most perfect thing he had ever encountered. And the result was what I, at least, consider the finest performance ever given on the screen."

The role of Mrs. Chips was filled before Mr. Wood left America. He had been uncertain, he said, looking at this one and that one, until the very week before his departure. Then a can of test film arrived with a sample of Greer Garson's acting. Mr. Wood didn't hesitate a second.

"That's Mrs. Chips," he said. He had never seen her act, for she had never been in a film before, though she is well known on the London stage.

Between the Lines

Mr. Chips is the last of the pictures put into work by the late Irving Thalberg. And it was for this reason, probably, that Sam Wood was assigned to the direction, for Mr. Wood was under personal contract to Mr. Thalberg.

Mr. Wood has shot much which was almost between the lines in the book; but nothing has been done to alter in the least the story as James Hilton wrote it. The whole thing takes place at Brookfield, the school where Chips lived out his long and satisfying career among the names that stayed in his memory, as he used to tell his fourth form Latinists, like hexameters: Lancaster, Latton, Lemare, Lytton - Bosworth, McGonigall, Mansfield. . . .

More than 2,000 English schoolboys of the present generation represent those names in the picture.

Opening Tonight

The White Steed — At the Wilbur. Eddie Dowling's production of the Irish comedy by Paul Vincent Carroll, which was chosen by the New York Drama Critics' Circle as the best imported play of the season. The cast will include Barry Fitzgerald, Jessica Tandy, George Coulouris, Leslie Bingham, Ralph Cullinan, Farrell Pelly, William Cragin, Grace Mills, Roland Bottomley, Elizabeth Malone, Thomas P. Dillon, Florence Barrett, and Patrick Henry. The production was staged by Hugh Hunt, and the settings designed by Watson Barratt. Curtain at 8:30.

Spies and Louis Napoleon

Regardless of its title, "Spy of Napoleon" at the Trans-Lux becomes as much a study of the Emperor Louis Napoleon III as a yarn of espionage. There is an element of intrigue about the story, with mysterious papers being cautiously exchanged, secret agents popping up in unexpected corners, and French police bursting in noisily on the plotters. Richard Barthelmess and Dolly Haas make an attractive pair of undercover operatives, he as an exiled French nobleman and she as his wife, married by the Emperor's orders just before the gentleman was theoretically executed but actually expelled from the country.

Notwithstanding these trappings, which are somewhat episodic and unconvincing, the genuine interest lies in the character of the Emperor, that nephew of the Little Corporal who was to go down to ruin in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. The part is admirably acted by Frank Vosper in a manner to combine the outward dignity of the man with his inner uncertainties.

During the years before the war, according to the film, the Emperor went in constant threat of assassination. It was during his visit to Lyons that an attempt was made to kill him. The nobleman represented by Mr. Barthelmess was implicated. Thereafter, the film traces the adventures of the banished man in Switzerland. Through him information was uncovered that Austria and Italy would be neutral in case of war, but the French police refused to consider him a reliable source and in consequence the Emperor was misled.

There is another skilful characterization by Francis L. Sullivan as the Chief of Police. Joyce Bland makes the Empress a determined woman, and suggests that she more than the Emperor was set on going to war with Prussia. Lyn Harding brings Bismarck to the screen in a recognizable portrait and Wilfred Caithness is Von Moltke. The acting throughout is first class. **E. F. M.**

Lucas & Monroe Studio

Scene From 'White Steed' at the Wilbur

Left to right: Grace Mills, Jessica Tandy, Liam Redmond, and Ralph Cullinan.

News of the Stage

"What a Life" Tour

The tour of "What a Life," which began in Boston last September, wound up in Chicago Saturday night after a 10-weeks stay in that city. Some 20 cities in the East and Middle West were visited by the company.

"Streets of Paris" Scenery

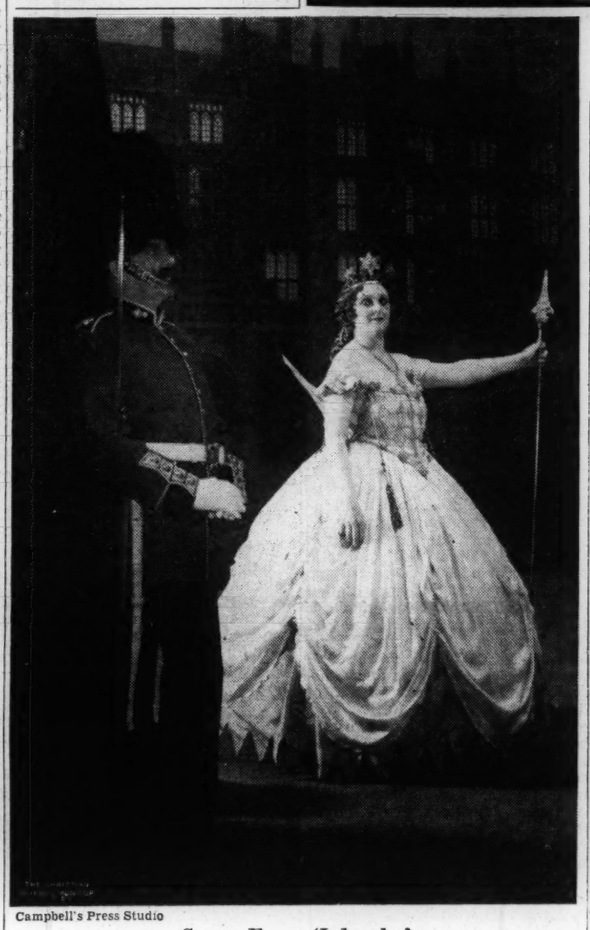
Scenery for "The Streets of Paris," the new revue which is scheduled to open at the Shubert Theater in Boston on May 29, will be adapted by L. I. Goldwasser from original designs by Jean le Seyeux.

Prize for Laurette Taylor

Laurette Taylor, who has been acting this season in "Outward Bound," has been chosen to receive the Barter Theater Award for "outstanding performance."

Vincent Price Signed

Warners have engaged Vincent Price, who was the original Prince Albert in the stage play "Victoria Regina," for a featured role in "The Knight and the Lady," in which Errol Flynn and Bette Davis will co-star. The studio also has added James Stephenson and Robert Warwick to the cast. The picture is based on Maxwell Anderson's play, "Elizabeth the Queen." Michael Curtiz will direct. The production will be in Technicolor.



Campbell's Press Studio

Scene From 'Iolanthe'

Sydney Granville as Private Willis and Evelyn Gardiner as the Fairy Queen in the D'Oyly Carte production at the Colonial.

At Pops Tonight

Entrance of the Boyards ..... Halvorsen
Scherzo from the "New World" Symphony ..... Dvořák
Andante Cantabile for Strings ..... Tchaikovsky
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Ballet Suite, "Nutcracker" ..... Tchaikovsky
"Liebestraum" ..... Liszt-Herbert
"The Ride of the Valkyries" ..... Wagner
"Voice of Spring," Waltzes ..... Strauss
The Toy Trumpet ..... Scott
First Hungarian Dance ..... Brahms

'On Your Toes' as Film

Ray Enright has been assigned to the direction of "On Your Toes," film musical based on the Broadway show of the same name, according to a wire from the Warner studio in Burbank, Calif. Vera Zorina and Eddie Albert will have the leading roles in the picture, which is scheduled for late spring or early summer production.

32 Films for United Artists

Eleven producers will contribute 32 productions to the United Artists program of releases for the season of 1939-40, it was announced by Murray Silverstone, chairman of the executive committee, at the company's twentieth anniversary sales convention in Los Angeles.

The producers, Mr. Silverstone said, are David O. Selznick, Charles Chaplin, Samuel Goldwyn, Alexander Korda, Douglas Fairbanks, Walter Wanger, Hal Roach, Edward Small, David L. Loew, Sol Lesser, and Ernst Lubitsch. The number of productions to be released is said to be the largest in the history of the company.

From Mr. Selznick will come "Intermezzo," starring Leslie Howard, who will also act in the capacity of associate producer; "Rebecca," directed by Alfred Hitchcock from the novel by Daphne Du Maurier, and a third production as yet untitled.

Chaplin's Film

From Mr. Chaplin comes his first film in more than three years —"The Dictators," written, directed, and produced by the star, and presenting Mr. Chaplin in his first speaking role.

Two Goldwyn productions are already under way: "Music School" which will present the violinist, Jascha Heifetz, in his initial screen role, under the direction of Archie Mayo; and "The Real Glory" with Gary Cooper in the stellar role against a background of action and romance in the Philippines.

Alexander Korda will contribute five productions.

"Four Feathers," a Technicolor production of the A. E. W. Mason novel, adapted for the screen by R. C. Sherriff, has already been completed. The cast includes Ralph Richardson, C. Aubrey Smith, John Clements, and June Duprez. Practically the entire production was filmed in the Sudan.

"Over the Moon," starring Merle Oberon with Rex Harrison, is in the final stages of editing. It has been directed in Technicolor by Thornton Freeland from a screen play by Robert E. Sherwood.

"The Thief of Bagdad," is a Technicolor production of the Douglas Fairbanks fantasy, with Sabu and Conrad Veldt. Ludwig Berger will direct.

"Sinner," starring Merle Oberon, and "The Jungle Boy," starring Sabu in a Technicolor version of Rudyard Kipling's "Jungle Book." are the other two films promised.

Six From Wanger

Walter Wanger will supply six features: "Winter Carnival," starring Ann Sheridan and Richard Carlson; "House Across the Bay," starring Joan Bennett; an original story by Gene Towne and Graham Baker which Tay Garnett will direct; a fictionization by John Meehan of a novel by Vincent Sheean; and two other productions as yet untitled.

Hal Roach will be represented by five productions: "The Housekeeper's Daughter," from the novel by Donald Henderson Clarke, featuring Joan Bennett and Adolphe Menjou; "Of Mice and Men," to be produced under the direction of Lewis Milestone; "1,000,000 B. C," an imaginative picturization of the beginning of time; "Captain Caution," from the novel by Kenneth Roberts; and the filmization of a Thorne Smith novel.

Hal Roach will also make four films reuniting Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy.

"Kit Carson" Film

Edward Small will produce seven films: "Kit Carson," with Joel McCrea, Henry Fonda and Frances Dee; "My Son, My Son!" with Louis Hayward in the star role; "Quantrill, the Raider," the story of the bandit; "Valentino" a biographical film; "South of Pago Pago," a romantic adventure film; "Two Years Before the Mast," from Richard Henry Dana's story; and "Food of the Gods," based on the story by H. G. Wells.

Douglas Fairbanks will resume activity during the coming season with a production of "The Californian," telling the story of Lola Montez.

Still to be announced is the forthcoming Lubitsch production to be presented by Sol Lesser.

Art Exhibitions

The Arts, 10 Newbury Street—Water colors by Ruth Forbes Paine. May 10-May 27.

Boston Chamber of Commerce—Exhibition of pictures by the Boston Business Men's Art Club.

Boston City Club Art Gallery—Exhibition of oil paintings by H. W. Powers. Gallery open from 11:30 a. m.-8 p. m. Through May 15.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of travel posters, loaned through the courtesy of Warren Jacobs, Railway and Locomotive Historical Society, Inc. Through June 3.

Children's Art Center—Paintings by Aimée Lamb. Through May 24.

Copley Society—Oil paintings by the late Daniel Dulany Addison, D. D. Also decorations and embroideries by Julia de Wolf Addison. Through May 12.

Goodspeed's — Engravings, drawings, and etchings of the fifteenth century through the twentieth. Through May 13.

Federal Art Gallery, 77 Newbury Street—Pictures by Connecticut painters of the Federal Art Project.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Russell Cheney and Alica Atkinson. Through May 20.

Jordan Marsh Company Gallery—Tenth Annual Exhibition of paintings. Ninth floor, Annex Building.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 550 Boylston Street—Exhibition of water colors of Hawaiian flowers by Juanita Vitousek. Through May 13.

Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street—Exhibition of water colors by Thomas Eaton and John V. Hoagland. Through May 28.

Zimmermann Gallery, 126 Massachusetts Avenue—Exhibition of important paintings by foreign and American masters.

Museum of Fine Arts—Paintings by the Boston Water Color Club and the Boston Society of Water Color Painters. Through May 14.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Exhibits International dolls. Articles from the Philippines and Natural History Exhibitions.

Fogg Museum of Art—Open daily 9 to 5, except Sundays and legal holidays. Exhibitions: The Art of the Book in the 15th century. Through May 20. Pompeian sketches by A. Jacovleff; to May 10. Contemporary Japanese Prints; to May 15.

Germanic Museum — Open week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Concert Calendar

George W. Brown Hall—Concert by the Beta Chapter of the Mu Phi Epsilon, national music honor society for women. Public is invited. 8:15. May 8.

Jordan Hall—Piano recital by Raymond Havens' advanced students. 8:30. May 8.

Steinert Hall—Concert in the observance of National Music Week, sponsored by M. Steinert & Sons. Artiss de Volt, harpist, Doris Tirrell, organist, and Wilfred Tremblay, novachord. 8:30. May 9.

Longy School of Music—Program of piano and vocal selections. Open to the public without charge. 8:15. May 9.

Jordan Hall—Concert by the Apollo Club of Boston. Dr. Thompson Stone, conductor. Earl Weidner, pianist. 8:15. May 9.

Boston Opera House—Recital by Ignace Jan Paderewski. Given for the benefit of the Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation. 8:30. May 10.

Steinert Hall—Concert in the observance of National Music Week, sponsored by M. Steinert & Sons. Doris Tirrell, organist, and Wilfred Tremblay, pianist. 8:30. May 10.

Steinert Hall—Concert in the observance of National Music Week, sponsored by M. Steinert & Sons. The Choir of St. James' Armenian Apostolic Church, Watertown. Deran S. Dinjian, director. Wilfred Tremblay at the organ. 8:30. May 12.

Fogg Art Museum—Program of choral works by The Cambridge School, at Kendal Green. Amelia Tataronis, director. Open to the public without charge. 3. May 13.

Straw Hat Theater For Harvard Square

A company of players to be known as the Straw Hat Theater will open a summer season of eight weeks at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, on June 28. A new play will be presented each week for three performances. Two of the plays, "The Wing Is on the Bird," and "Chiselers," will be given for the first time on any stage.

The schedule arranged for the season is as follows: "Short Story" by Robert Morley, June 28, 29, 30; "Squaring the Circle" by Valentin Katayev, July 5, 6, 7; "The Wing Is on the Bird" by Esther Willard Bates, July 12, 13, 14; "Little Shot" by Percival Wilde, July 19, 20, 21; "Is Nothing Sacred" by James Ullman, July 26, 27, 28; "Jane Eyre" in a dramatization by Marjory Carleton, Aug. 2, 3, 4; "Chiselers" by Max Stahl, Aug. 16, 17, 18; "Rosmersholm," by Ibsen, Aug. 23, 24, 25.

'Juarez' Honored

The Metropolitan Motion Picture Council has voted the Warner Brothers' film, "Juarez," starring Bette Davis and Paul Muni, "an outstanding photoplay because of the remarkable treatment of the patriotic theme."

Pictures at St. Botolph Club

By Dorothy Adlow

There will be on view at the St. Botolph Club through May 12 a collection of water colors and pastels which are loaned by members and friends of the club. Many artists of note and popularity are represented.

First place is given a group by the late George H. Hallowell. Among neighboring aquarelles, his appear less naturalistic and more decorative. The medium of water color was not treated by Hallowell in the free and fluid fashion of common practice in this vicinity. He was more emphatic in fixing contours, in making neat and positive lines of demarcation on all the things he painted. He had a flare for description; he leaned toward the meditative and poetic; he often illustrated fancies in graphic pictorial portraiture. His colors are darker, his forms stylized as if he willed strongly to avoid fleet naturalism. Insofar he seems removed from the water colorists who were his contemporaries, and who were inclined to impressionistic naturalism which turned now towards the condensed mode of Manet, now towards the luminous, brightly hued palette of Monet. To the latter we owe a debt for recording with clarity and spirit the beauty of the New England landscape. They have contrived a style which is eminently suited to the subject, limited as it may prove in certain respects.

There is a frank love of nature expressed in the work of others, a feeling for the sea, the hilly slopes, the snowy expanses which we see in New England. Painters like Dwight Blaney have painted with little strokes of color, petites taches, gardens and woodland interiors. Ralph W. Gray depicts a beach with a spare brush. Sears Gallagher is seen at his best in a view of Monhegan on a gray day. Nelson Aldrich shows a scene of Marblehead, and Harry Sutton grows expansive over some birches. There is a picture by William J. Kaula in his characteristic poetic vein.

Other contributions to the display are works of Lovering Hathaway, Charles Curtis Allen, Frank W. Benson, David T. W. McCord. The pale illusory water colors by Wilbur D. Hamilton carry us back to J. W. M. Turner. It is a world which is remote indeed from most American painters of today.

* * *

Copley Society

Decorations and embroideries by Julia de Wolf Addison and oil paintings by the late Daniel Dulany Addison, D.D., are on exhibition at the Copley Society.

For Dr. Addison painting was a hobby and the pictures at the Copley Society show what he did in his last ten years. He did not follow one method, but worked out personally the appropriate manner in which each of his themes was shown to advantage. He did not labor entirely without influence, for it is obvious that he emulated the Impressionists in his fashion. What is important, however, is the fact that he was capable of articulating, and of communicating impressively his sensitive response to beautiful scenery. Among his subjects are to be seen views of Carcassone, Antibes, Texas. In each canvas he has envisaged a mood which may have been violent or restrained.

Julia de Wolf Addison shows several embroideries in which she combines decoration with illustration. With deftness and simplicity she depicts "Alice in Wonderland" and "St. Francis Canticle to the Sun."

* * *

At Fine Arts Theater

Three exhibitors show their pictures currently at the Fine Arts Theater in one of the best displays held there this season. Robert L. Henchman is represented by a group of charcoal portraits which are worth notice because he has the gift of characterization. Superficial handling of charcoal is far too common and it is pleasant to find occasionally a portrayer who manages to control the medium and free himself from the possibilities of dullness which lie within it.

A group of landscapes by Mrs. Lillian Whitney McManus is interesting for well laid pattern and smooth light. Mrs. Elizabeth D. Whitney offers several oils of still-life subjects executed with a tidy and gentle brush.

All three exhibitors possess a seriousness of approach to paint and a desire to reach farther into the unlimited depths of the medium.

Al Smith Visits Studio

Al Smith, former Governor of New York, was recently the guest of Harry M. Warner and Jack L. Warner at the Warner studios at Burbank, Calif. Following luncheon, Mr. Smith made a tour of plant and watched work on three productions. He spent considerable time on the set where "The Old Maid," co-starring Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins, is being filmed under the direction of Edmund Goulding.

'Chips' of Old England

Scene From the Film of 'Goodbye, Mr. Chips'

Robert Donat as the teacher and John Mills as a former pupil in the visitors' pew of the Brookfield Chapel in the M-G-M British Studios production.

AMUSEMENTS

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JUDITH ANDERSON in
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Only ★★★½★ Musical in 3 Seasons
BILL ROBINSON in Michael Todd's
HOT MIKADO "Absolutely unrivaled." —News
Staged by HASSARD SHORT
BROADHURST, W. 44 St. Evgs. 8:40—55c to $3.30
Mats. Wed. 55c to $2.20, and Sat., 55c to $2.75
Circle 6-6699. Seats 8 weeks in advance.

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S musical hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER
TAMARA MARY MARTIN
By Cole Porter BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL, W. 45 St. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat.

'Ethel Waters magnificent.'—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:40
MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:40

KATHARINE CORNELL and
THE PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY present
NO TIME FOR COMEDY
By S. N. BEHRMAN
Laurence OLIVIER Margalo GILLMORE
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
ETHEL BARRYMORE Th., W. 47 St. Clr. 6-0390
Evs. 8:30—$1.10-3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $1.10-2.75

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BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40.
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Any Day Any Seat 25c 1 to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. at 50th St.

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In New York's No. 1 Musical Hit by McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
STARS IN YOUR EYES
with Tamara TOUMANOVA
MAJESTIC Thea., 245 W. 44 Street. CI. 6-0730
Evgs. 8:30—Orch. $2.30; Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

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TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
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LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
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BOSTON

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GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
TONIGHT: "IOLANTHE"
Tuesday Evening ..... "The Mikado"
Wed. Mat. and Eve. ..... "Cox and Box" and "H. M. S. Pinafore"
Thursday Evening ..... "Patience"
Friday Evening ..... "The Gondoliers"
Sat. Mat. and Eve. ..... "The Yeomen of the Guard"

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Leslie Howard — Wendy Hiller
"PYGMALION"
Priscilla Lane — Jeffrey Lynn
"YES, MY DARLING DAUGHTER"
Thurs.: "Wife, Husband and Friend" and "12 Crowded Hours"

The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

Pittsburgh Final Tomorrow—Cubs Coming—Yale Crew Sets New Mark in First Race

Bees Strive to Shake Slump As Pirate Series Continues

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Through a combination of circumstances from various sources in the last four games, the Bees today were in immediate danger of leaving the first division of the National League. Where only a few days ago Casey Stengel had possession of the race leadership and faced the encouraging prospect of a lengthy home stand against the touring western clubs, the manager is now struggling to regain his equilibrium as the Pittsburgh series continues at the Allston Hive.

With the National League flag race amazingly close approaching its second month, aspiring contenders move up rapidly. Although Pie Traynor and his Pirates were in last place this morning, they actually were only 3½ games removed from the league-leading Cincinnati Reds and just two contests behind the Bees, who gripped third place. A winning streak of only three games can elevate a second division occupant into first place at this early stage of proceedings.

Cardinals Close

Therefore, by the same rule, a club can tumble rapidly down the ladder. The Bees, by dropping yesterday's convincing 9-to-2 decision to Pittsburgh, saw their losing streak stretched to four games and felt the pressure of the fourth-place Cardinals just below them in the standing.

Blame for the losing streak can hardly be placed on any one department. In dropping last Tuesday's game to the Cardinals, 2 to 1, the Bees let Danny MacFayden down offensively. The Deacon yielded only five hits, but his mates left 10 runners stranded on the base paths. Then Cincinnati came to town and the situation became more alarming. In the series opener with the Reds, Stengel's crowd made 14 hits, yet left the unbelievable number of 17 runners stranded and finally lost in the thirteenth inning, 5 to 4. Dick Errickson pitched six-hit, 12-inning relief ball, but had the misfortune to start his own downfall with an error in the thirteenth.

Offense Fails

In the second Cincinnati meeting the usually reliable Lou Fette, sporting a win streak of three games, gave up eight hits in four innings. Lanning gave up three in the next two, serving a home run ball to Lombardi. Yesterday, Stengel had good pitching from Bill Posedel for eight innings and had a chance to win the game until Shoffner and Earley were pounded around in the ninth. Most of the trouble, no doubt, has come from the weak offense. But unless the pitching is first division, the Bees cannot consistently stay in the win column.

The offense, of course, has missed Buddy Hassett, who should be back very soon. Buddy this morning had a .355 batting average and seven runs batted in. His bat close to the top of the order will make a tremendous difference. Al Simmons, although he hit his first National League Field homer of the season on Friday, is not hitting up to his standard. If it were not for Tony Cuccinello and his 12 runs driven in, the Bees would today be close to the bottom of the standing. The second baseman's timely pokes have kept the club up in the race. As he went into the second game of the Pirate series this afternoon, "Cooch" was hitting .310, with 18 safeties in 58 tries.

Cubs Here Wednesday

The Pirates are here again tomorrow, and on Wednesday the Chicago Cubs come to the Hive for the opener of a two-game series. The Cub meetings close the western series. The Brooklyn Dodgers come in for games Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Next week the Bees make their initial journey into the West, opening at Cincinnati.

Meanwhile, Boston has been reading encouraging stories about the touring Red Sox, who early today were second in the American League, just half a game behind the Yankees. The Sox put together seven straight triumphs before Buck Newsom stopped them yesterday at St. Louis. Jimmy Foxx is hitting over .400 and is determined to make another try for the batting crown, which he annexed in 1938. The trip has also seen Johnny Peacock step in behind the plate and catch five successive games.

English Soccer

LONDON, May 8 (AP)—Final English football league games played Saturday resulted as follows:

English League—First Division

Arsenal 2, Brentford 0.
Aston Villa 1, Middlebrough 1.
Blackpool 2, Portsmouth 3.
Charlton Athletic 3, Preston North End 1.
Chelsea 1, Bolton Wanderers 1.
Grimsby Town 3, Everton 0.
Leeds United 0, Stoke City 0.
Manchester United 2, Liverpool 0.
Wolverhampton Wanderers 0, Sunderland 0

English League—Second Division

Chesterfield 6, Swansea Town 1.
Luton Town 1, Coventry City 3.
Norwich City 1, Notts Forest 0.
Plymouth Argyle 2, Southampton 0.
Sheffield United 6, Tottenham Hotspurs 1.
West Ham United 2, Manchester City 1.

English League—Third Division Northern Section

Chester 3, Bradford City 2.
Gateshead 1, Carlisle United 1.
Hartlepools United 0, Wrexham 0.
Stockport County 3, Halifax Town 3.
York City 2, Southport 3.
Lincoln City 2, Doncaster Rovers 5.

English League—Third Division Southern Section

Bournemouth 0, Ipswich Town 0.
Mansfield Town 4, Exeter City 2.
Northampton Town 0, Crystal Palace 0.
Notts County 0, Bristol City 0.
Port Vale 1, Clapton Orient 1.
Queen's Park Rangers 1, Southend United 1.
Swindon Town 3, Torquay United 1.
Walsall 6, Cardiff City 3.

College Cricket

Result May 6
Haverford 94, Princeton 40.

College Rugby

Result May 6
Harvard 10, Boston Rugby Club 0.

Please consider it a personal invitation

When you read the advertising of a community in The Christian Science Monitor, consider yourself as receiving a personal invitation to write for further information, asking any questions you may have concerning the community.

Or accept the advertising in the Monitor as your invitation to visit the community. Some places offer advantages to those seeking a business location — others present attractions for those looking for a new vacation spot.

Whatever your need, let community advertising in the Monitor guide you to the place you desire.

Madeover Moundsman —By Pap'

GENE LILLARD of the CHICAGO CUBS!
YOU OUGHT TO BE A PITCHER
I'LL TRY IT!!
- AN INFIELDER BY TRADE, LILLARD TRIED HIS HAND AT PITCHING IN BATTING PRACTICE WHEN BENCH-WARMING GOT ON HIS NERVES - HE WON HIS FIRST TWO MOUND STARTS AS A CUB!
RED LUCAS PLAYED THE INFIELD AND OUTFIELD BEFORE DEVOTING HIS TALENTS TO PITCHING!
Bucky WALTERS - SUCCESSFULLY MADE THE SWITCH FROM THE INFIELD TO THE MOUND
PAP

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Events

Monday, May 8

Amateur boxing at Garden in evening.
Roller Derby at Arena in evening.
Boston University vs. Boston College at Newton. (baseball)
Newspapermen's Golf Association at Pine Brook Valley.
Greenskeepers' Club of New England at Wellesley.
Harvard Freshmen vs. Boston Latin School at Brighton (baseball).
Harvard vs. North Carolina at Cambridge (tennis).
Boston vs. Pittsburgh at National League Field (baseball).
Women's Golf Association: Class A at Brae Burn; Class B, Drivers at Woodland, Brassies at Blue Hill, Spoons at Concord; Class C, Chippers at Worcester, Putters at Oakley.

Tuesday, May 9

Northeastern vs. Rhode Island State at Brookline (baseball).
Boston vs. Pittsburgh at National League Field (baseball).
Tufts vs. Boston College at Medford (baseball).
Roller Derby at Arena in evening.
Boston University Freshmen vs. Boston College freshmen at Newton. (Baseball.)
Tufts vs. Worcester Polytech at Oakley. (golf)
Norfolk County Women's Four-Ball Golf League; Needham at Brockton; Furnace Brook at Sharon; Blue Hill at Highland; Walpole at Thorny Lea.
Entries close for the national open golf championship.
Boston Four-Ball Golf League: Oakley at Charles River; Wellesley at Blue Hill; Winchester at Brae Burn; Wollaston at Woodland; Belmont at Commonwealth.

Wednesday, May 10

Harvard Freshmen vs. Northeastern at Brighton (baseball).
Harvard Varsity vs. Gov. Dummer Academy at Brighton (lacrosse).
Harvard Freshmen vs. M. I. T. at Brighton (baseball).
Roller Derby at Arena in evening.
Tufts vs. Harvard Graduates at Medford. (baseball)
Tufts Freshmen vs. Thayer at Medford. (tennis)
M. I. T. Freshmen vs. Milton Academy at Cambridge. (track)
Boston vs. Chicago at National League Field. (Baseball.)

Thursday, May 11

Boston vs. Chicago at National League Field (baseball).
Twilight four-Ball Golf League: Charles River at Weston; Winchester at Brae Burn; Wellesley at Commonwealth.
Roller Derby at Arena in evening.
M. I. T. vs. Boston L. C. at Cambridge. (lacrosse)
Women's Golf Association Class D Medal Play Tournament at Wachusett.
Women's Golf Association: Class A at Belmont; Class B, Drivers at Kernwood, Brassies at Dedham, Spoons at Commonwealth; Class C, Chippers at Tedesco, Putters at Salem.

Friday, May 12

Boston vs. Brooklyn at National League Field (baseball).
Northeastern vs. Connecticut State at Brookline (baseball).
Roller Derby at Arena in evening.
Massachusetts Golf Association Medal Play Tournament at Green Hill.
Northern Twilight Four-Ball Golf League: Tedesco at Salem; Bellevue at Bear Hill; United Shoe at Meadow Brook.
Bench and Bar Golfing Society at Pine Brook Valley.
Four-Ball Medal Play Tournament at Framingham Country Club.

Saturday, May 13

Harvard vs. Dartmouth at Brighton (baseball).
Harvard Varsity vs. Boston Lacrosse Club at Brighton (lacrosse).
Harvard vs. M. I. T. at Cambridge (tennis).
Harvard Freshmen vs. Suffolk University at Cambridge (tennis).
Boston vs. Brooklyn at National League Field (baseball).
Northeastern vs. Clark at Brookline (baseball).
Boston University Freshmen vs. Tufts at Medford (baseball).
New England Eastern Intercollegiate Athletic Association Track Meet at Worcester.
Roller Derby at Arena in evening.
Boston College Freshmen vs. Northeastern Freshmen at Newton. (baseball)
Harvard vs Cornell at Brighton. (Rugby, tentative)
Massachusetts Golf Association Medal Play Tournament at Green Hill.
Four-Ball Medal Play Tournament at Framingham Country Club.

Sunday, May 14

Boston vs. Brooklyn at National League Field (baseball).
Roller Derby at Arena in evening.
Bay State Golf League: Sandy Burr at Riverside; Ponkapoag at Woburn; Wildwood at Westboro; Wachusett at Marlboro.
Metropolitan Four-Ball Golf League: Bellevue at Framingham; Trapelo at Norfolk; South Shore at Sandy Burr; Tedesco at Bear Hill; Thorny Lea at Salem.

College Baseball

Results May 6

Dartmouth 5, Harvard 3.
Pennsylvania 5-3, Yale 1-2 (doubleheader, second game 10 innings).
Providence 8, St. John's 1.
Army 7, Georgetown 5.
Holy Cross 12, Colgate 3.
Worcester Tech 14, Clark 7.
L. I. U. 12, C. C. N. Y. 2.
Rutgers 10, Union 3.
Lafayette 10, N. Y. U. 4.
Duke 8, Navy 7 (12 innings).
Bowdoin 4, Bates 1.
Williams 8, Princeton 6.
Vermont 22, Middlebury 4.
Colby 6, Maine 1.
Clarkson 7, St. Lawrence 0.
Rochester 6, Hartwick 3.
R. I. State 3, New Hampshire 2.
Michigan 4, Illinois 1.

College Golf

Results May 6

Union 5, Hamilton 4.
Hobart 7½, Rochester 7½.
Amherst 7, Army 2.
Dartmouth 9, Brown 0.
Harvard 6, Brown 3.

Dartmouth Nine in Spot To Settle Eastern Race

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

Dartmouth	5	1	.833
Harvard	5	2	.714
Cornell	4	2	.667
Penn	3	3	.500
Yale	1	4	.200
Columbia	1	5	.167
Princeton	0	2	.000

Games This Week

Monday—Princeton at Dartmouth (2 games).
Wednesday—Pennsylvania at Columbia.
Friday—Cornell at Yale.
Saturday—Columbia at Princeton; Dartmouth at Harvard.

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—Dartmouth's defending champions, with sophomores performing effectively where veterans held jobs last season, go into this week's Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League program with an exceptional opportunity to improve their standing.

The Indians, half-a-game in front of Harvard, take part in three of the six games scheduled. They meet tail-end Princeton, beaten in both its starts, in a double-header today, and on Saturday go to Cambridge to play Harvard. The Dartmouth game is the only league contest of the week for the Crimson, and Cornell, in third place, also will play only once, meeting Yale on Friday.

Dartmouth, with the league's leading batter in little Georgie Hanna and the two top pitchers in Hal Wonson and Johnny Lendo, gained the lead by beating Harvard last Saturday and Yale earlier in the week. But they had to share honors for the week with Cornell which, behind the fine pitching of Sophomore Walt Sickles and Jim Young, a junior, produced 31 hits for 45 bases in trimming Columbia, in a double-header, and Pennsylvania.

Hanna leads the race for the Charles H. Blair Bat and the batting crown with a percentage of better than .400. Ulysses Lupien of Harvard, last year's winner, and George Polzer of Cornell are tied for second at .391, with Morris and Diven of Penn, Bowen and Mock of Cornell, Johns and Gannett of Harvard and Millett of Yale also in the first 10.

Wonson, winner of the Harvard game in which both he and the Crimson's Tom Healey pitched seven-hit ball, is tied with teammate Lendo at two victories and no defeats. Sickles, with 3 and 1, and Healey, who set a new league record by holding Columbia to one hit last week, with 4 and 2, are the only other hurlers who have won more than one game. Sickles leads in strikeouts with 20.

Individual Batting*

	G	AB	R	H	SB	RBI	Pct
Hanna, Dart.	6	20	6	8	2	2	.400
Polzer, Cornell	6	23	8	9	8	2	.391
Lupien, Harv'd	7	23	6	9	4	6	.391
Morris, Penn	5	18	2	7	1	4	.389
Bowen, Cornell	5	13	2	5	0	2	.385
Johns, Harv'd	7	26	10	10	7	4	.385
Diven, Penn	6	21	7	8	4	1	.381
Mogk, Cornell	6	24	5	9	0	1	.375
Millett, Yale	3	8	0	3	0	0	.375
Gannett, Harv'd	3	14	4	5	1	1	.357
Broberg, Dart.	6	23	7	8	3	4	.348

Pitching†

	G	IP	H	BB	SO	W	L	Pct
Lendo, Dart.	3	16	14	14	10	2	0	1.000
Wonson, Dart.	2	13	10	9	4	2	0	1.000
Curtiss, Harv'd	2	12	15	4	2	1	0	1.000
Young, Cornell	1	7	7	1	5	1	0	1.000
Maxson, Dart.	1	2	0	0	2	1	0	1.000
Sickles, Cornell	4	34	20	25	10	3	1	.750
Healy, Harv'd	6	47	30	13	19	4	2	.667

*Eight or more at bats. †One or more decisions.

Course Should Help British

PONTE VEDRA BEACH, Fla., May 8 (AP)—America's amateur golf champion, Willie Turnesa, did a few turns around Ponte Vedra Beach's ocean front links and came up today with the conclusion that the British are going to be well pleased with the layout.

The British are coming down here in November to do combat with Uncle Sam's golfing forces for the Ryder Cup, and if Mr. Willie Turnesa knows whereof he speaks, the U. S. delegation will have its hands full.

"This course," said Willie, youngest member of a family of seven brothers whose names are synonymous with the royal and ancient game, "is the best test of golf in the wind I've ever played. It will really please the British.

"Pebble Beach on the West Coast is considered the toughest in the world because of the wind, and I'd say that Ponte Vedra is just as tough as that course. You've really got to place your tee shots here at Ponte Vedra to score."

In the last two months young Turnesa has played Ponte Vedra a dozen times and has scored well. His best effort has been a 69 individually, but last winter he played in a mixed foursome with Patty Berg, the women's national champion, and they did a 72 together for the best combined count.

To Mr. Turnesa's way of thinking the conditions of Ponte Vedra's course, which is just a good sand-wedge shot from the Atlantic Ocean, will place the British Ryder Cup players on an even keel with America's forces.

"There is no doubt," Willie said, "but that America's golf team when selected will be far superior to Great Britain's and could take their measure on any inland course. But Ponte Vedra's wind conditions and layout that reminds one of England's seaside links, will bring the British players up to even-stephen."

Turnesa, an up-and-coming young business man who shortly will make headquarters in Charlotte, N. C., said Ponte Vedra's course placed a premium on tee shots. Accuracy, he said, is the big factor on the course and the fellows who can place their tee shots will score well.

Yates in 'Bracket of Champions'

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, May 8 (AP)—Charley Yates, most popular United States golfer in Britain since the halcyon days of Bobby Jones, was thrown into a "bracket of champions" when the draw for the British Amateur Championship was announced today. The tournament will be held at Hoylake, May 22-27.

With the defending champion in the third quarter of the draw are four former titleholders: Robert Sweeney, Jr., 1937; Hector Thompson, 1936; Dr. W. Tweddell, 1927, and Cyril Tolley, 1920 and 1929.

Also in the select field of 167, the smallest in 14 years, is the Hon. Michael Scott, winner in 1933 and the entire British Walker Cup Team of last year as well as the amateur champions of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. One of the best hopes among the British is Jimmy Bruen, young Irish Amateur Champion and stylish iron player.

One of the six Americans is sure to be eliminated in the second day's play when Powell Chrichton, Jr. of the Winged Foot Club and Bill Holt of Syracuse, who received byes through the first round, meet each other. Yates matches strokes with Bruce Thompson in the first round and Dick Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., tangles with John Cowley.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Jimmy Dykes, former third baseman of Athletics, replaced Lew Fonseca as manager of Chicago White Sox, last-place team of American League.

Seton Hall Wins N. H. Track Meet

DURHAM, N. H., May 8 (AP)—Seton Hall Prep, of Newark, N. J., the national interscholastic track champions, ended the six-year reign of St. John's Prep, of Danvers, Mass., as champions of the prep school division of the University of New Hampshire interscholastic track meet Saturday.

With Jim Hartner taking both hurdles and Albert Bellucci winning in the shotput and javelin and taking second in the discus throw, Seton Hall rolled up 79 points to 22 for St. John's and 19 for Worcester Academy, while other New England schools trailed. Seton Hall set meet records in the mile, half-mile and mile relay.

Lawrence High, with 30½ points, took first in the high school division, outscoring Worcester Commerce, which had 24 and South Portland, Me., which had 22. The competition for New Hampshire schools went to Portsmouth High, which rang up 33 points to 29 for Nashua and 22 for Manchester Central. More than 400 athletes competed in all divisions.

Maine Colleges In Busy Season

PORTLAND, Maine, May 8 (AP)—The Maine intercollegiate athletic season strikes its brightest phase this week with the State track meet at Lewiston Saturday and five series baseball tilts highlighting the program. The week's program:

Baseball—Monday, University of Maine at New Hampshire; Tuesday, Colby at Maine, Bates at Bowdoin; Wednesday, Bowdoin at Maine; Friday, Maine at Bates, Bowdoin at Colby.
Track—Saturday, State College meet at Lewiston.
Golf—Tuesday, Colby at Maine, Bates at Bowdoin; Friday, Bates at Maine.
Tennis—Tuesday, Colby at Maine; Friday, Bowdoin at Maine.

Halifax Wins Rugby Cup

LONDON, May 8 (CP)—Halifax won the English Rugby League Cup Saturday defeating Salford 20-3 at Wembley Stadium. Fifty thousand spectators, many of them from Lancashire and Yorkshire, saw a thrilling game in which the victorious team had a decided edge on the play.

Wieman Appointed

PHILADELPHIA, May 8 (AP)—Elton E. "Tad" Wieman, Princeton football coach, has been named coach of the Eastern College All-Stars that will play the Philadelphia Eagles of the National Professional Football League here August 22.

Metropolitan Four-Ball Golf League

	Points Won	Points Lost
Sandy Burr	32	4
South Shore	25½	10½
Tedesco	20½	15½
Framingham	17½	18½
Norfolk	17½	18½
Salem	17	19
Bear Hill	15½	20½
Bellevue	15	21
Thorny Lea	10½	25½
Trapelo	9	27

Results May 7

Sandy Burr 9½, Bellevue 2½.
South Shore, 9½ Bear Hill 2½.
Tedesco 8½, Framingham 3½.
Norfolk 7½, Thorny Lea 4½.
Trapelo 6½, Salem 5½.

Norfolk County Four-Ball Golf League

	Points Won	Points Lost
*Sharon	24	12
Brockton	20½	18½
Blue Hill	18½	19½
Furnace Brook	19½	28½
South Shore	18½	20½
*Thorny Lea	12	24

*Yesterday's match incomplete.

Results May 7

Brockton 10, Furnace Brook 2.
Blue Hill 8½, South Shore 3½.
Sharon 4½, Thorny Lea 4½ (with one match to be played).

College Lacrosse

Results May 6

Army 11, St. Johns of Annapolis 8.
Yale 12, Lehigh 2.
Princeton 4, Johns Hopkins 3.

Cornell and Yale Alter Eastern Crew Situation

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—The early-season signs and portents indicated today that the two climatic events of the college rowing campaign—the Poughkeepsie regatta June 17 and the Harvard-Yale race at New London six days later—are likely to be wide-open propositions.

Until last Saturday, the Poughkeepsie four-mile test was taking shape as one that would find Navy, the defending champion, the East's leading candidate against California. Harvard, meanwhile, had looked good enough to be able to repeat against the Elis.

But Cornell and Yale altered that situation radically. The Big Red crew, victor over Syracuse in its inaugural, went down to Annapolis to beat Navy convincingly, and Yale, in its first race of the season, set a new record of 10m. 11 3-5s. for the two-mile Blackwell Cup course on the Housatonic at Derby, Conn.

Eastern Leaders

Cornell, Yale and Harvard now loom as the East's top three, with Syracuse and Navy not far behind. This week end only one of the leading trio, Yale, will see action, but on the following Saturday, May 20, the Carnegie Cup race involving Yale, Cornell and Princeton and the Adams Cup duel between Harvard and Navy should supply further and more definite evidence on the strength of all the big boatloads.

Cornell's triumph over Navy saw the Ithacans row the type of race by which the Middies had hung up a winning streak that reached back to 1937. In covering the mile and three-quarters in 9:02, Cornell constantly kept the beat under Navy's, and was in front except for the first few hundred yards, when the Middies got away to a fast start.

Nine Straight

Harvard, in running its string of victories to nine straight, beat Syracuse by a length and a quarter in the varsity race while also capturing the other contests in the Compton Cup regatta. Yale, cutting nine-tenths of a second off the previous course mark, set by the very good Columbia crew of 1929, beat Pennsylvania by a length and a half with Columbia a surprisingly poor third.

This Saturday Yale will meet Syracuse and M. I. T. at Derby; Penn, Princeton and Columbia will race for the Childs Cup at Princeton, and Dartmouth, which began its season by defeating American International College, will step considerably above that class in tackling Rutgers at New Brunswick, N. J.

Six Home Games Carded For Local College Nines

The second meeting this season between Harvard and Dartmouth, slated for Soldiers Field, Brighton next Saturday afternoon, will provide the high light of this week's local college baseball season. Local nines play six games on home fields, and five in foreign territory.

To remain in the race for Eastern Intercollegiate League honors, Harvard must win this return game with the Indians, after dropping the first game last Saturday at Hanover 5-3. Because of examinations this will be the only contest of the week for Coach Floyd Stahl's boys.

Half-a-game Behind

The Crimson now has five wins and two defeats as against five and one for the Green, and is one-half a game behind. Besides its meeting with Dartmouth, Harvard in the remainder of the season will play games with Cornell —which is right behind the leaders with four wins and two losses —Penn, and, and two with Yale.

Boston College finds itself the busiest this week with five contests on the docket. One game has been scheduled for every day except Wednesday, when the Eagles will be traveling. The Boston University Terriers, who celebrated their second win in as many days Friday with a 6-0 decision over Springfield, were due to start the Eagles off at Alumni Field, Newton, this afternoon.

Return Game

This will be the second game this season between the two teams, the Terriers having dropped the first encounter at Nickerson Field earlier in the month by a score of 9 to 5. That game marked the sixth loss in a row for Coach Mel Collard's team, which hoped to turn the tables today. This game is a postponement of the date the Terriers gave up in order that the Eagles might play Fordham April 21. The Rams were delayed arriving for their contest originally scheduled for the nineteenth because of bad weather.

The schedule for B. C. will prove a strain to the pitching staff, which Saturday gave 11 walks and 11 hits to allow the St. John's University nine to win 12-4. Tomorrow the Eagles meet Tufts at Medford, while on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in New York they meet Long Island University, New York University, and Fordham, respectively. The game with Forhdam will be played at Cooperstown, N. Y., as part of the celebration of baseball's centennial.

B. U. vs. R. I.

For B. U., the only other game this week comes on Thursday with Rhode Island State at Kingston, R. I. The Terriers have already dropped a game to the Rams 5-2.

Besides its affair with Boston College, the Tufts Jumbos also meet Massachusetts State at Amherst. The Medford team followed B. U's example over the week end by taking the measure of the Springfield Gymnasts 4-3, despite the excellent pitching by Ray Schmidt, who gave only one pass and struck out 12. Tufts scored the winning run in the last of the ninth.

Northeastern, which had a field day against Lowell Textile Saturday and won 19-6, plays three games, running up against the Rhode Island State nine tomorrow afternoon, Connecticut State Friday, and Clark Saturday. All three games will be played at Huntington Field, Brookline. Rhode Island, incidentally, is the present leader in the New England College Conference League, with four wins and no defeats to its credit. It defeated New Hampshire 3-2 Saturday to drop the Wildcats out of a tie for first.

Figuring Out Tourney Card Proves Super-Super Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLUSHING, N. Y., May 8—Golf has presented plenty of puzzles before, but here's a new one. It's an extra-special, super-super for those who like mathematical mazes.

The Goodall round robin tournament, the event scheduled for Fresh Meadow, June 1 to 4, brings together 15 of the top-notch professionals. The idea of the tournament is to have each pro play every other pro just once. No more, no less. How can it be accomplished in seven rounds?

Last year, before the first Goodall round robin was played at the Kenwood C. C. in Cincinnati, the expert schedule-makers started to work it out. After several attempts the workers went on strike and handed the task over to the head of the mathematics department at the University of Cincinnati. He finally worked it out.

Not so long ago that skilled manager of women's golf affairs, Mrs. Josephine Windle Korber, had a 19-sided round robin to work out. "The task proved simple," she said. "All I had to do was sharpen up a flock of pencils, get a sheaf of paper, arrange to have my meals served on a card table in the living room—and then shut myself off from outside communication. The plan worked. I accomplished the task in slightly less than a full 12-hour day."

The answer to the problem is this. Arrange the play in threesomes except for one round. In that one round play will have to be in foursomes—except for one group which will play as a threesome. No other arrangement permits holding the event in less than five days.

The idea was handed to Craig Wood, who attended Clarkson Institute of Technology. "Take it away," he insisted, "I quit college to get away from figures."

Bay State Four-Ball Golf League

	Points Won	Points Lost
Wildwood	11	1
Wachusett	8½	3½
Ponkapoag	8½	3½
Marlboro	6½	5½
Sandy Burr	5½	6½
Westboro	3½	8½
Riverside	3½	8½
Woburn	1	11

Results May 7

Wildwood 11, Woburn 1.
Wachusett 8½, Westboro 3½.
Ponkapoag 8½, Riverside 3½.
Marlboro 6½, Sandy Burr 5½.

Betters Own Record

By a Staff Photographer

George Downing

Harvard shot putter who tossed the weight 49ft. 1½in. against Dartmouth in the Stadium Saturday, breaking his own mark established the previous week of 49ft.

British Players Sail for U. S.-Canada Tour—Yankees Travel Without Joe Di Maggio

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Di Maggio Idle in Spring

For the fourth consecutive spring, the Yankees are touring the western half of the American League without Joe Di Maggio. There is news for the front page when the outfielder starts the season in the line-up of the world champs, just like there is when Lou Gehrig misses two games at first base, or Connie Mack gets tossed out of a ball game. Misfortune has followed the sensational young slugger since his arrival at St. Petersburg for the spring training campaign of 1936.

Yanks Without Star

In a recent game with the Washington Senators, Di Maggio caught his spikes in the outfield turf chasing an extra-base hit and injured his leg. Manager Joe McCarthy is making his first stand against the West while the center fielder rests back East. Di Maggio may join the team in Shibe Park Philadelphia next Friday, but there is a possibility he will not be available until the Yanks return to the stadium beside the Harlem River on the afternoon of May 16.

Even rival players are hoping that "Di Mag" will make a speedy return to the Yankee outfield. Not that they are anxious to feel the sting of his dangerous bat, adding momentum to an already-dangerous New York offense. But the boys around the league are remembering how Joe showed what he was made of last season—how he took the abuse hurled at him from the bleachers and grandstands—took it and came back with a .324 batting average that played a major role in sparking the McCarthy clan to its third straight pennant and world crown.

A 1938 Holdout

You probably remember how the outfielder was a salary holdout last spring and missed the entire spring training session of the Yankees. Joe carried on his dispute with Colonel Jake Ruppert until after the flag race had started, and when the player finally signed, it took him several weeks more to get in shape. During those early weeks he listened to the jeers of fans who took the Colonel's side in the dispute. Day after day, and week after week, young Joe hustled for the team—played sparkling defensive ball in the field and was the spearhead of the attack. But still he absorbed the chant from the stands. Other cities picked up this chant.

There must have been days when Di Maggio wanted to run for the exit—cover his ears with shaky hands. There must have been times when he wished he could be back in his native San Francisco, where the home folks would understand him. Out of the mass of jeers and catcalls there could have emerged a very broken young man, his faith shattered in human nature and his desire to play ball crushed forever. But Di Maggio was a big leaguer in more ways than one, and before the season was very old he had proven to the grandstand and bleachers that he was man enough to take his beating and carry on in the manner of a champion. He showed that he was where he belongs—with the greatest ball club in the world.

In Three Series

The Di Maggio record is unique in that he has played only three full seasons with the Yanks, and yet has taken part in three World Series. Jimmy Dykes has been around the American League for 22 years and has played in only three October classics. Ted Lyons has pitched better than 16 campaigns at Chicago and is still hoping for his first series experience. Luke Sewell has gone 18 as a catcher, yet only one fall did he take part in the classic struggle. Di Maggio is a very fortunate young man, indeed, as far as the financial side of the story is concerned. But his chances of shattering all-time records diminish with each delayed start.

As the son of a San Francisco fisherman faced with the current flag campaign, he sported a lifetime major league batting average of .331. When he was forced to leave the field a few days ago, he had pounded enemy pitching for 10 hits in 23 official appearances at the plate for a fine .435 average. If Joe is able to step back in there and pick up where he left off, he will make a determined bid for the ambition of all American Leaguers—the batting crown.

Tribute to Internationalism

© Fox

This is how the amateur Islington Corinthians looked when they arrived home in London last summer with their bespattered grips after a world tour of 35,000 miles and 95 games

Celtics Take Soccer Title

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—The St. Mary's Celtics of Brooklyn won the National Challenge Cup of the United States Football Association yesterday by outscoring Chicago's Manhattan Brewers 4 to 1 before 6,000 fans at Starlight Park. The Celtics took the two-game, total-goal series for the national soccer title, five goals to one. They won the first game 1-0 at Chicago last week.

The western champions, apparently slowed down by hot weather and the effects of travel, were a distinct disappointment. They made a game of it for the first half, but were completely outclassed in the second. Bill Gonsalves, star Chicago forward, was so closely guarded that he had few scoring chances. He made the visitors' only goal on a penalty shot.

Johnny Nanoski scored twice for the winners and Bill McEwan and Kuntner made one goal each.

The Celtics, runners-up last year, succeed the Spartas of Chicago as champions:

Line-ups:

St. Mary's Celtics	Pos.	Manhattan Brewers
Othen	G	Grimths
Kelso	RB	Henney
Czerkiewicz	LB	Davidson
McGuire	RH	Rarity
Black	CH	A. V. Garcia
McManus	LH	Ogilvie
Aitken	OR	A. R. Garcia
Kuntner	IR	Gonsalves
Nanoski	C	Saicedo
Steel	IL	Cuthbert
W. McEwan	OL	Robb

Referee: James Carlson, Buffalo, N. Y. Linesmen: Ed Donaghy, New York, and Fred Goggin, Kearney, N. J.

Goals: For St. Mary's Celtics—W. McEwan, Nanoski 2, Kuntner. For Manhattan Brewers—Gonsalves.

Subs—Lillie for Cuthbert, Mervine for W. McEwan, Blomdahl for Nanoski.

Time: Halves of 45 minutes.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results May 7

International League

Newark 1-6, Montreal 0-5.
Jersey City 9-1, Syracuse 2-4.
Rochester 7-2, Baltimore 3-5.
Toronto 17, Buffalo 2.

American Association

Minneapolis 17-8, Indianapolis 2-4.
St. Paul 6-5, Louisville 3-1.
Toledo 17-5, Milwaukee 10-6.
Columbus at Kansas City (2), rain.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 3-3, Portland 1-2.
Hollywood 11-2, Seattle 2-6.
Los Angeles 4-3, San Diego 0-4.
Sacramento 4-3, San Francisco 0-2.

Texas League

Dallas 7-3, San Antonio 5-2.
Fort Worth 10-2, Beaumont 0-1.
Oklahoma City 13-2, Shreveport 5-3.
Houston-Tulsa, rain.

Southern Association

Atlanta 4-3, Little Rock 0-1.
Chattanooga 6-4, Memphis 5-0.
Nashville 6-2, New Orleans 3-10.
Knoxville at Birmingham (2), wet grounds.

Eastern League

Binghamton 12-5, Albany 1-11.
Williamsport 12-7, Elmira 11-2.
Scranton 7-11, Wilkes-Barre 1-7.
Hartford 9, Springfield 2.

Motorboat Trophies

NEW YORK (AP)—The Haynes-Griffin Trophy, the original award to the winner of the annual Albany-New York Motorboat Marathon, May 14, will be returned to competition for the twelfth grind this year, Vincent Rossinogl, Secretary of the Middle Atlantic Outboard Association, announced.

The driver of the outboard boat making the fastest time down the river will hold the trophy for one year and will receive a replica of it from the donor, John W. Griffin. In addition, cash prizes totaling $850 have been posted and trophies will go to the first and second drivers in each class besides the main trophies, the William Randolph Hearst Trophy for the first outboard hydroplane, and the Jules Heilner Trophy for the first amateur driver.

The starting times have been set as follows: Class A outboard hydroplanes, 7 a. m. (E. D. T.); Class B outboard hydroplanes, 7:15:03; Class C. outboard hydroplanes, 7:42:35; Class F outboard hydroplanes, 7:48:22; outboard runabouts, 8:15; inboard hydroplanes, 9; inboard runabouts, 9:10.

College Tennis

Results May 6

Williams 6, Brown 3.
R. I. State 5, New Hampshire 4.
Army 9, Rutgers 0.
Hobart 5, Rochester 4.
Princeton 7, Harvard 2.
Yale 6, Pennsylvania 3.
Colgate 9, Georgetown 0.

Some claim baseball began 103 years ago with Alexander Cartwright "father" of the game.

Princeton Stars Lower Meet Marks

PRINCETON, N. J., May 8 (AP)—Two meet records were broken and two others tied Saturday as Princeton University nosed out Yale 68 7-12 to 66 5-12 in their annual dual track and field meet at Palmer Stadium.

Both new records were set by Princeton men in the field events.

Grandy Wise heaved the shot put 48ft. 4in. to crack a meet record of 14 years' standing, while Anson Perina broke one of his own records by negotiating 24ft. 7½in. in the broad jump.

The former mark for the shot put was 47ft. 3¼in. set by R. G. Hulls of Princeton in 1925, while Perina's old record of 24ft. 6¼in. was set last year.

Dick Osborn of Yale tied the meet record of 14.8s. in the 120-yard high hurdles and Phil Goold, Princeton captain, equaled the 440-yard dash mark of 48.6s.

Perina took top scoring honors of the meet with nine points garnered by his first in the broad jump, a second in the 100-yard dash and a third in the 220-yard dash.

Youngest Marksman

OTTAWA (CP)—Although he has been shooting for only two years, Second Lieutenant Eric Cowan, one of four Ottawa riflemen named on Canada's 1939 Bisley team, has the distinction of being the youngest marksman ever to make the team. He was 18 last January.

A fifth form student at Ottawa Glebe Collegiate, Lieutenant Cowan placed eighth in competition for the Bisley team in 1937 and 12th last year but was not chosen because of his youth. His ambition is to win the King's Prize, premier event at Bisley. He has participated in shoots at Long Branch, Ont., and at Connaught Ranges here.

Too Expensive

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—George Jacobus, President of the National Professional Golfers' Association, thinks equipment for the game is too expensive.

Speaking to the Northeastern New York P. G. A. and members of the Mohawk Golf Club, the Ridgewood, N. J., pro declared:

"There is no reason why a first-class golf ball should not retail for 50 cents and the finest club for not more than $5."

Saying all pros "had done much to promote interest in golf by giving free instruction to the junior male player," Jacobus advised them to pay "a little more attention to the games of women players."

Ceremony Marks Baseball's Start At Cooperstown

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., May 8 (AP)—Approximately 4,000 persons gathered Saturday in flag-bedecked Cooperstown, reputedly the birthplace of baseball, to inaugurate a series of ceremonies observing the game's centennial.

The first baseball game of a program which will continue throughout the summer saw Manlius Academy defeat Albany Academy, 9-2, on historic Doubleday Field, the old cow pasture where Major General Abner Doubleday conceived the sport 100 years ago.

Preceding the game, 500 cadets, led by mounted State police, marched from the National Baseball Museum and the Hall of Fame to the field.

Lester W. Herzog, Upstate New York Works Progress Administrator, and Mayor R. D. Spraker unveiled a bronze plaque commemorating the part WPA and the village played in reconstructing the field.

Davis Cup Tennis

VIENNA, May 8 (AP)—The Victory of the German Davis Cup team over Switzerland, clinched yesterday when the Germans won the doubles to take a 3-0 lead, has created a delicate situation by pitting the Germans against Poland for the second round.

To Play in Warsaw

The leader of the German team said, however, that he did not believe the current political tension between the two countries would halt the matches, scheduled to be played at Warsaw in two weeks.

The German Official News Agency, in announcing the results, made no mention of the political situation, saying simply "Germany meets Poland in the second round."

Germany's team, featuring Henner Henkel and Georg Von Metaxa, is one of the favorites in the European zone, which involved 20 of the 26 challengers for the trophy held by the United States.

Poland Wins 4-1

WARSAW, May 8 (AP)—Poland defeated The Netherlands, 4 matches to 1, in a first-round European Zone Davis Cup series concluded yesterday. The Polish team is scheduled to meet Germany here in the second round two weeks from yesterday.

Yugoslavia Advances

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, May 8 (AP)—Yugoslavia eliminated Ireland from the 1939 Davis Cup Tennis Competition yesterday by winning the doubles match for its third straight victory in a first-round European Zone series.

Franjo Puncec and Demeter Mitic won the deciding match, beating George Lyttleton Rogers, Irish veteran, and his partner, R. F. Egan, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2. Two more singles matches will be played without affecting the final result.

Yugoslavia will meet Hungary in the second round.

Hungary Is Victor

BUCHAREST, Rumania, May 8 (AP)—Hungary entered the second round of European Zone Davis Cup Competition yesterday by splitting the last two singles matches in its series with Rumania to gain a 3-2 victory.

The series was decided in the final match, in which Joseph Asboth of Hungary beat Ladislaus Schmidt of Rumania, 1—6, 6—2, 6—4, 5—7, 6—2. Previously, Constantin Caraulis had kept the Rumanians' hopes alive by beating Hungary's Emil Gabory, 4—6, 9—7, 6—3, 6—4.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—Navy crew, unbeaten since 1937, upset by Cornell varsity, which scores by 1½ lengths in mile and three-quarter race.

NEW YORK—Steve Crothers, Chestnut Hill, Pa., wins amateur trap-shooting championship of America in shootoff after four-way tie; Johnny Rigg, Conshohocken, Pa., takes distance handicap title.

MANHATTAN, Kan. — Elmer Hackney, Kansas State, betters Jack Torrance's American and Intercollegiate records by putting shot 55ft. 11in. in meet with Kansas and Nebraska.

NEW YORK—St. Mary's Celtics, Brooklyn, win National Challenge Cup of U. S. Football Association, beating Manhattan Brewers of Chicago, 4-1, for two-game, total-goal score of 5-1.

DERBY, Conn. — Yale Varsity crew makes debut by rowing two-mile course on Housatonic in new record time of 10:11 3-5, to beat Pennsylvania by length and a half with Columbia a badly-distanced third.

VIENNA, WARSAW, ZAGREB, BUCHAREST — Germany, Poland, Yugoslavia and Hungary qualify for second round of European Zone Davis Cup Tennis Play, in which they will meet in that order, with victories over Switzerland, The Netherlands, Ireland and Rumania, respectively.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — Harvard crews sweep all four races in Compton Cup Regatta, varsity gaining second victory of year and ninth in succession in whipping Syracuse, Princeton and M. I. T.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—Don Budge beats Fred Perry, 6—3, 6—3, for 26th victory in 34 matches of pro tennis tour.

Veteran poloist Tommy Hitchcock proved he was still in the top ranks of the sport Saturday when he led a Sands Point quartet to a 12-to-8 victory over the Ramblers. Hitchcock, playing at No. 2 position, scored four goals.

Johnny Rigg Fires 97

TRAVERS ISLAND, N. Y., May 8 (AP)—Johnny Rigg of Conshohocken, Pa., won the amateur championship of America at distance handicap targets yesterday in the final event of the 34th annual amateur championship trapshooting tournament on the range of the New York Athletic Club.

Shooting against a field of 103 that included most of the ranking shotgun marksmen of this country and Canada, he broke 97 out of 100 clay birds from the 24-yard line. Although he has been shooting 30-yards, it was Rigg's first major victory in national competition.

Al Mulhaupt, of Bradford, Pa., and Tom Lawrence of New York, missed four birds each to tie for second honors with a score of 96 out of 100. Walter Beaver, crack shot from Berwyn, Pa., and a former Grand American winner, followed with a 95 from the 25-yard line.

It was a top-flight field that went to the firing line for the event, with eight men shooting from scratch and no shooter closer to the traps than 18 yards. With shooting conditions excellent, the marksmanship was good, though Joe Hiestand, the Hillsboro, Ohio, farmer who holds the long run record of 1,179 official targets, could not do better than an 89 at 25 yards, and Z. G. Simmons of Greenwich, Conn., who won the event last year, was outdistanced with an 88. Mrs. Blanche Wolfe of New York, who won the women's championship Friday, shot from 21 yards and broke 91. The high scores follow:

J. D. Rigg, Conshohocken, Pa., 97 at 24 yards.
Al Mulhaupt, Bradford, Pa., 96 at 25 yards.
T. H. Lawrence, New York, 96 at 21 yards.
W. S. Beaver, Berwyn, Pa., 95 at 25 yards.
E. C. Monnell, New York, 94 at 21 yards.
J. J. McHale, London, Ont., 95 at 21 yards.
Fred Cauchois, New York, 94 at 24 yards.
Harry Thoens, New York, 94 at 23 yards.
H. Kretchman, Hamilton, Ont., 94 at 23 yards.
J. H. Hinklin, Marion, Ohio, 93 at 23 yards.
H. Hirth, Marion, Ohio, 93 at 23 yards.
H. C. Hoffman, Lansdowne, Pa., 93 at 21 yards.

Baseball has had a commissioner for 18 years.

Steve Crothers Shoots 100 For Amateur Crown

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—Steve Crothers, veteran marksman from Chestnut Hill, Pa., won the amateur trapshooting championship of America Saturday for the fifth time, breaking 100 straight targets to nose out Joe Hiestand of Hillsboro, Ohio, in a four-way shoot-off for the title.

Crothers, Hiestand, J. M. Stimson of Bradford, Pa., and H. T. Bullock of Vineland, N. J., each broke 197 targets in the regular 200-bird event. In the shoot-off, Hiestand, holder of the world's long-run record and winner of the doubles championship Friday, missed his 82nd target.

Crothers won the first of his five amateur championships in 1925 while Hiestand had won twice.

A field of 147 shooters, including many of the leading marksmen of the United States and Canada, competed. Stimson and Bullock took top honors in Classes "AA" and "A" respectively. Other class winners were: Class "B," J. J. Vangonsick, Newburgh, N. Y., 194; Class "C," L. W. Evans, Morristown, N. J., 196; Class "D," K. Cashin, Cornwa"-on-Hudson, N. Y., 188; Class "E," F. H. McBride, Goshen, N. Y., 184.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Earle Brucker, Athletics—His home run with bases full turned game with Tigers in favor of Philadelphia, 10-3.

Babe Phelps, Dodgers — Pinch single scored both runs as Brooklyn beat Cardinals, 2-1.

Joe Gordon, Yankees—Hit two homers and a single to account for five runs in 15-4 rout of White Sox.

Buck Newsom, Browns — Knocked Red Sox out of American League lead, 6-3, by hurling seven-hitter, fanning six batters, and doubling with one on in first inning.

Sam Hale, Indians—Pinch single in tenth inning scored two runs to beat Senators, 8-7.

Frank McCormick and Harry Craft, Reds — Former hit homer with bases full and latter hit for circuit with two on to help top Phils, 13-4.

Gus Suhr, Pirates — Batted in four runs, two coming on single with bases loaded, as Pittsburgh walloped Bees, 9-2.

Mel Ott, Giants—Got four hits to bat in three runs and scored three himself to help blast Cubs, 10-3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	9	5	.643
Brooklyn	8	6	.571
Boston	8	7	.533
New York	8	8	.500
St. Louis	7	7	.500
Chicago	7	9	.438
Philadelphia	7	9	.438
Pittsburgh	6	9	.400

Results May 6

Cincinnati 6, Boston 4.
New York 6, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 1, Pittsburgh 0.
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 3.

Results May 7

New York 10, Chicago 3.
Brooklyn 2, St. Louis 1.
Cincinnati 13, Philadelphia 4.
Pittsburgh 9, Boston 2.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	10	4	.714
Boston	9	4	.692
Chicago	10	6	.625
Washington	7	8	.467
St. Louis	7	8	.467
Cleveland	6	9	.400
Detroit	6	11	.353
Philadelphia	5	10	.333

Results May 6

St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 5.
Chicago 14, Washington 12.
New York 5, Cleveland 1.
Boston 5, Detroit 4.

Results May 7

New York 15, Chicago 4.
St. Louis 6, Boston 3.
Cleveland 8, Washington 7 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 10, Detroit 2.

And Talking of . . . Soccer

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

'Internationals'—In Prospect and Retrospect

LONDON—Today the scheduled visit of a representative Scottish team to the United States and Canada, for a month's touring in May and June, brings soccer football up into the summertime conversation again. Thereby putting it back where it has been quite often, of course, since the curtain fell on the last act of the 1938-39 British "international" drama.

In this act, as you will recall, the art of suspense was exploited to its fullest effect, for the international championship (in which the national teams of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland take part) was decided only two minutes before the final whistle shrilled in the very last game of the tournament — the England-Scotland match at Hampden Park, Glasgow.

Great Day for England

This was a great day for the Englishmen, because the victory it brought to them, by two goals to one, not only enabled them to take first place in the final standing (on superior goal-average) but provided them with the first English win on this ground for 12 years.

Playing at Hampden Park, with 150,000 fans roaring louder than fans ever seem to roar anywhere else, is an ordeal that visiting teams face with some trepidation, the tradition being that Scottish players find particular inspiration in the awesome sound. This year, the Englishmen found it as well. They had quite a "Cup Tie" manner about them and nothing of the "academic interest" touch that is sometimes known to appear when professionals are playing for representative teams and not their own clubs.

Pan-Britannic Sense

There are six games in the professionals' international season (meaning "international" in the pan-Britannic sense) and the results of them in 1938-39 were:

England defeated Scotland, 2-1.
England defeated Ireland, 7-0.
Scotland defeated Ireland, 2-0.
Scotland defeated Wales, 3-2.
Wales defeated England, 4-2.
Wales defeated Ireland, 3-1.

So the final standing looks like this:

Country	Won	Drwn	Lost	For	Agst	Pts
England	2	0	1	11	5	4
Scotland	2	0	1	6	4	4
Wales	2	0	1	9	6	4
Ireland	0	0	3	1	12	0

The amateurs of the four home countries also have an international series. But it is not complete. If it had been so—in other words, if each country had played each of the others — England would have finished handsomely at the top of the table, for the Englishmen beat Scotland by 8 goals to 3, Wales by 5-2, and Ireland by 1-0. The only other amateur international was between Scotland and Ireland, drawn at a score of one goal apiece.

75th Anniversary

So much for British "international" matches. They, however, were not the only games that brought representative sides of different countries into opposition here. Last season marked the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Football Association, and to commemorate the birthday there was staged the most truly "international" match ever seen—between England and a composite side styled (somewhat expansively, perhaps) the Rest of Europe. England won by three goals to nil.

In other matches involving teams from outside the British Isles, England defeated Norway, 4-0; Scotland beat Hungary, 3-1, and Eire drew with Hungary, 2-2, defeated Poland 3-2.

And so we look ahead now to more international matches—this time in the United States and Canada, between Scotland's touring team (it includes three of the stars who played against England at Hampden Park) and the various sides it will encounter between May 17 and June 18.

Footballers On Their Way

GLASGOW, May 8 (CP)—The Scottish Football Association team to tour Canada and the United States sailed in the Liner Duchess of York Saturday on the first stage of a journey that will take them as far west as Vancouver Island. Seventeen players and three officials made up the party.

The tourists embarked at Greenock following a luncheon at which Lord Provost Dollan of Glasgow and Douglas Bowie, President of the S. F. A., wished them a pleasant and successful trip.

Nine Scottish and two English clubs have representatives on the team that opens in Montreal May 17 and closes its tour in New York a month later after playing eight games in the Dominion and four in the United States.

Accompanying the players are C. C. Graham, Scottish Football Association Secretary, F. Dodd of Hamilton Academicals and J. Lamb of Arbroath.

Dedham 10, Harvard 5

Harvard's varsity polo quartet was defeated 5 to 10 by a strong Dedham Polo and Country Club team Saturday in the opening game of the outdoor season at Dedham. Cameron Forbes, ex-Governor-General to the Philippines, played on the Dedham team.

College Polo

Results May 6

Dedham Polo and Country Club 10, Harvard 5.
Yale 7, Blind Brook 4.
Norwich 7, Braintree, Mass., Blue Hill Club 2.
Army 8, Princeton 4.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three Leaders in each League—35 or more at Bats)

Player Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct
Mazzera, Browns	11	40	12	19	.475
Kuhel, White Sox	15	63	15	28	.471
Weatherly, Indians	10	38	4	15	.417
May, Phillies	15	49	10	20	.408
Medwick, Cardinals	14	52	5	20	.385
Myers, Reds	14	48	11	18	.375

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Wright, Senators	17	Goodman, Reds	19
Walker, White Sox	17	Ott, Giants	13
Hoag, Browns	16	McCormick, Reds	13

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigers	4	Goodman, Reds	3
Seven tied with	3	Ott, Giants	3
		Lazzeri, Dodgers	3
		Camilli, Dodgers	3
		Mize, Cardinals	3

College Track

Results May 6

Pittsburgh 108, West Virginia 18.
New Hampshire 76½, Northeastern 58½.
Vermont 71, Colby 64.
Union 76½, Rochester 49½.
Princeton 68 7-12, Yale 66 5-12.
Boston College 92, Maine 43.
Boston University 73½, Middlebury 61½.
Amherst 73, Colgate 62.
M. I. T. 79, Bates 56.
Conn. State 70¾, Bowdoin 70¼, Springfield 24.
Tufts 86, Massachusetts State 49.
Williams 70, Wesleyan 65.
Army 79 2-3, Columbia 46 3-3.
Cornell 81, Pennsylvania 54.
R. I. State 89, Brown 46.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	350,000
Saturday's sales	176,750
1939 volume to date	86,513,965
1938 volume to date	81,875,994

Early Losses Cut In Stock Market; Trading Very Dull

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—You could take today's stock market or leave it alone and the exceptionally small volume, combined with a declining shift, apparently indicated many traders followed the latter course.

The list got off to a slight advance at the opening. Then motors started to give ground, followed by steels. Losses running to 2 or more points at the worst, however, were substantially reduced in most cases at the close. There also were a number of modest plus signs in evidence.

Improvement in the final hour apparently was based on rumors the soft coal tie-up, which received the principal blame for the apathetic early retreat, was on the verge of settlement through intervention of governmental authorities.

Transfers for the five hours approximated 350,000 shares, one of the lowest totals since last June.

Among stocks behind the greater part of the time were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Westinghouse, du Pont, Philip Morris, Caterpillar Tractor and American Smelting.

Resistant were Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Anaconda, Kennecott and Goodyear.

Federal Issues Higher

U. S. Government issues again gave the bond market a fair brand of leadership today, but most corporate liens drifted uncertainly within a narrow range.

Starting the final hour some treasuries were holding an even keel at gains running to 13-32ds of a point. Trading was light.

Indecisive movements in the corporate list were attributed by traders to a continued lack of interest based on conflicting opinions on the summer-autumn business prospects.

A little higher in late trading were National Dairy 3¾s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '68, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, and Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit 4½s.

Losses ran from fractions to more than a point in American & Foreign Power 5s, International Telephone 5s, New York Central 5s and Studebaker 6s.

The principal foreign loans were quiet with prices mixed.

Wheat Prices Fall In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, May 8 (AP)—Selling of July and September wheat contracts, which represent the 1939 crop, caused prices to slump more than a cent a bushel in the wheat pit here today as the market registered trade reaction to receipt of good rains in many sections of the belt over the week-end.

Strength in May wheat helped to rally the market about ½ cent from its early low point, however. There have been no deliveries of actual grain on May contracts so far this month.

Wheat closed ⅜-1¼ lower than Saturday, July and September 72¾-⅞; corn unchanged to ⅜ off, July 50⅞, September 51⅝-¾; oats ⅝-⅞ down.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market started off the new account period today on a steady footing. Turnover picked up, especially in unofficial dealings after the close. British funds and domestic rails attracted most support, the former adding as much as ½ point. Gold shares and coppers headed upward and brewery and tobacco issues led industrial shares upward. Trans-Atlantics were quiet.

Paris: Prices in the Bourse moved evenly in limited trade today. Rentes closed unchanged to 5 centimes lower while Bank of France added 70 francs. Suez Canal gained 200 francs and Royal Dutch was narrowly up.

Liverpool: The tight spot cotton situation again dominated the futures market today. Closing prices were unchanged to 3 higher.

Reports of scattered rains in the American winter wheat belt attracted selling in wheat futures. Closing levels were ¼ to ¾ penny down.

Financial Briefs

Sales of gasoline in Canada during 1938 totaled 762,591,000 gallons, in comparison with 718,427,000 gallons in 1937, according to a Canadian Resources bulletin.

The annual value of Florida fish and other seafood exceeds $20,000,000, reports the Associated Press.

Ira Haupt & Co. have issued the seventh edition of their statistical handbook covering New Jersey municipal bonds. The current booklet covers many municipalities not previously included and also latest figures on water department operations.

Pan American Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Pan American Airways Corp. and subsidiaries, for the year 1938, reported consolidated net income of $46,672 after charges, equal to around 3 cents a common share, against $510,417 or 37 cents a common share in 1937 on the basis of present stock outstanding.

Aircraft Offering Sold

NEW YORK (AP)—The offering of 89,000 shares of Republic Aircraft Products Corporation common capital stock released last week has been heavily oversubscribed and the books closed, according to advices received from Brown, Schlessman, Owen & Co., Denver, Colo.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	56	56	56	M'y 5
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	35	35	35	+2½
11	6¾	Adams Ex(.20e)	3	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
25	19½	Adam-Mill (½g)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'y 4
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	3	22	22	22	
65⅝	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	7	50	48⅞	48⅞	— ¾
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
10	6⅜	Alaska Jun (1)	4	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	11	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12¾	5⅛	Alleg pf xw	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	M'y 3
14⅞	6⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
13⅝	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
19	9	Alleg pr pf	2	11	10⅝	11	M'y 3
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	3	8½	8½	8½	M'y 3
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	163	162	162	
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (½)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	M'y 5
13⅜	9½	Allied Mls (¾e)	3	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅜
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	3	62½	61¾	62½	M'y 4
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	9	34	33½	33¾	+ ¼
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr29
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 4
69½	50	Amerada Cp (2)	5	62	61½	61½	—1
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.35g)	2	17	17	17	+1
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ¼
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (¾g)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¾
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	6	88	88	88	M'y 6
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	3	170⅞	170¼	170¼	— ¾
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	8	20⅞	20⅜	20½	
55	32	Am Car pf(2½e)	1	36½	36½	36½	M'y 3
24½	13½	Am Ch & C(.15g)	4	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
115⅛	105	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	100	100	100	—5
1223¼	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	M'y 5
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	2	6	6	6	M'y 6
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7	7	7	M'y 5
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ¼
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
6	5	Am European	14	6	6	6	M'r 22
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
16½	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	13	13	13	M'y 6
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	6½	6⅜	6⅜	M'y 4
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Apr29
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
34¼	25⅝	Am H&L pf(1k)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	M'y 5
467⅛	413¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	5	46	46	46	
2¼	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19	14½	Am Ice pf	2	18½	18½	18½	
7¾	4¼	Am International	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
30⅜	14⅝	Am Locomotive	9	17¼	17	17¼	— ⅛
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	M'y 6
153¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	4	12½	12⅜	12½	
41½	21⅜	Am M & Metal	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	M'y 6
40⅛	27	Am Metal (¼g)	2	27½	27½	27½	—1
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	M'y 2
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
49¾	32	AP&L$6pf(1½k)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼
44¾	28	AP&L$5pf(1¼k)	1	34	34	34	— ¼
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	63	12	11⅜	11½	— ⅜
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	6	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ¼
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	1	56½	56⅛	56½	M'y 3
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'y 6
20	10⅞	Am Seat (½e)	9	12	12	12	M'y 5
53⅝	35½	Am Sm & R (1g)	43	42½	41½	41¾	— ¼
137½	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	131¼	131¼	131¼	+1¼
64½	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	64	64	64	M'y 5
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	5	23½	22⅞	23	— ¼
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	2	9¼	9	9	
14½	8	Am Stove (.30g)	1	11	11	11	Apr27
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	6	20½	20½	20½	M'y 5
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sue pf (7)	1	88	88	88	
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1a)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	M'y 2
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	14	158⅞	158⅛	158⅞	+ ⅝
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	81¾	81¾	81¾	+ ¾
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	6	83½	82⅞	83	
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149	149	149	M'y 5
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	5	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	6	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅜
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	86	86	86	
6¾	3⅜	Am Woolen	7	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	3	30¾	30¾	30¾	M'y 5
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L&S	16	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅜
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	24	24	24	Apr20
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	34	24⅜	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37	37	37	M'y 6
20¼	13½	Anch H Gl(.15g)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
15⅜	8¾	Andes Cop (⅛e)	1	10½	10½	10½	M'y 5
21½	11½	A P W Paper	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	Apr19
29½	21	Arch-D-M (¼g)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	M'y 5
103⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	97¾	97½	97½	— ½
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	M'y 6
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	2	37½	37⅛	37½	M'y 4
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r 31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ¼
13	9⅛	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	11½	11½	11½	M'y 6
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	5	7½	7¼	7½	M'y 4
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	7¼	7¼	7½	— ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	74	74	74	M'y 5
54½	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	46	46	46	Apr25
36	30	Associates In (2)	2	30½	30½	30⅛	Apr27
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	19	28½	27⅜	28½	+ ½
71	51⅞	At T & SFpf(1g)	2	56	55½	56	
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	5	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ⅜
10½	6	AtlG&WIndies	1	6½	6½	6½	Apr26
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	M'y 4
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	3	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅜
110	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	+ ⅜
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	1	7½	7½	7½	
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf(3)	10	45¾	45	45¾	M'y 1
66¾	51	Atlas Pow(½g)	1	52	52	52	M'y 4
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 6
4⅝	2⅜	Auburn Auto	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y 4
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	8	5⅜	5½	5⅝	

B

17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	3	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
10⅜	5	Balt & O pf	2	7	7	7	
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	M'y 4
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
13	6	Barker Bros	2	7¼	7	7	M'y 2
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil(1)	2	14	13⅞	14	
21¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	9	19½	19	19½	
20¾	17	Beat Cream (1a)	2	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
100½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	100	99½	99½	Apr26
125	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113½	113½	113½	Apr28
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y 4
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	70	70	70	M'r 22
29⅜	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	13	22	21⅝	22	
21½	17⅞	Ben IndLn(.45g)	3	19½	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
52¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	M'y 6
57½	46	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	49	49	49	
80	51⅝	Beth Steel	28	56	54⅝	55¾	+ ¼
18	15½	Beth S 5%pf(1)	3	17	16¾	17	M'y 5
115	99¼	Beth S 7%pf(7)	3	107	106	107	
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	2	20	20	20	— ½
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	17	17	17	M'y 5
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	5	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	18	22⅜	22	22½	
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(¼g)	1	21	21	21	
19⅜	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	4	17	16¾	17	M'y 3
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	6	19⅞	19½	19¾	— ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	8	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ⅜
23¼	11½	Boston&Maine	1	14¾	13¾	13¾	M'y 4
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B(2)	1	24	24	24	+ ½
73¼	51½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	2	61½	61½	61½	— ⅛
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	M'y 6
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (¾g)	7	20⅜	20	20¼	— ⅛
39½	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	1	34	34	34	M'y 2
47	41¾	Bristol-M(2.40)	1	46½	46½	46½	M'y 6
2	1⅛	Bkly&QuTrans	4	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
10½	5⅛	Bkl&QTrans pf	18	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	48	12⅜	11¾	12¼	+ ½
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	18	42½	41	41	
19⅝	13⅝	Bkly Un Gas	15	19½	19	19½	+ ¼
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe(1g)	1	35	35	35	M'y 5
14⅞	9⅝	Brunsw-B (½g)	2	12	12	12	M'y 6
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	6	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	6	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
30	16	Bullard Co	6	20	19⅜	20	M'y 4
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
15⅜	11½	Burling Mills (1)	3	12¾	12½	12½	— ⅜
18⅜	11¼	Burr A M (.20g)	2	13	13	13	
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Apr28
9½	5⅞	Butler Bro(.15g)	1	7	7	7	M'y 4
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	20½	20½	20½	M'y 4
4¼	2⅜	ButteCop&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'y 3
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	1	8½	8½	8½	— ½
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	3	13⅜	13¼	13¼	M'y 4

C

19⅛	13¼	Calif Packing	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y 6
51½	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	4	51½	51½	51½	M'y 5
2⅛	⅜	Callahan Z-Lead	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8⅜	-	Calumet & Hec	3	6⅛	6	6	
17¾	9⅛	Campbell Wyant	3	11	11	11	M'y 6
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	4	15⅛	14⅝	15	— ¼
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	14	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
34½	29¾	Cannon M (½g)	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
7⅜	4¾	Capital Ad A	1	5	5	5	M'y 4
20½	13⅞	Carpent Stl(.15g)	2	14⅜	14¼	14⅜	M'y 3
3⅞	2½	Car-Gen (.075g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	4	76	74¾	75¼	M'y 4
55	38⅜	Caterpil Trac(2)	4	45⅛	44½	44½	—1⅜
107⅛	103½	Caterp T pf (5)	1	105	105	105	M'y 2
24⅜	13⅜	Celanese Corp	15	18	17⅜	17¾	— ⅜
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	4	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
22½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	4	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
9½	4	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	Apr16
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	M'y 5
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2a)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ¼
13	6½	Certain-teed Prod	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
30	18⅜	Champ Pap&F	1	20½	20½	20½	
11	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	M'y 5
40⅛	27	Ches & Ohio(2)	28	33	32⅛	33	+ ½
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88½	88½	88½	
25½	17¼	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	M'y 6
⅜	⅛	Chi & E Ill	12	¼	⅛	¼	M'y 4

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ¼
8⅜	5¾	Chi & N West	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	M'y 6
1	½	Chi & N West pf	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	M'y 5
3½	1½	Chi Great West	5	⅜	¼	⅜	
3⅜	1¾	Chi Great W pf	1	2	2	2	M'y 6
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¼
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	3	¼	¼	¼	Apr29
1¼	⅜	Chi M S P&P pf	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y 4
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf(3)	1	35	35	35	M'y 4
48¼	44⅜	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	Apr18
¾	⅜	Chi Rock Is&P	8	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 5
1½	⅜	CRI & P 6% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y 3
1⅞	¾	CRI & P 7% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	7¾	7½	7½	Apr11
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	M'y 5
13⅛	7	Childs Co	1	11	11	11	+ ¼
85¼	53⅜	ChrysirCp(2½g)	87	68¼	67	67⅞	— ⅜
11	9	City I & F (.30g)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y 4
26	15	Clark Equip	6	19¾	19⅜	19¾	M'y 4
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	2	24½	24¼	24½	M'y 4
60⅛	36½	ClimMolyb(1.20)	3	42	41½	41½	
30¾	21¼	Cluett Peab(¾g)	2	28½	27¾	28	— ½
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¾g)	1	128¼	128⅛	128⅛	— ⅛
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61	61	61	Apr28
116¼	111½	Colgate-P (½)	19	14⅜	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
104	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	104	104	104	M'y 4
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	1	24½	24½	24½	M'y 5
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	M'y 5
18½	14	Col Br A (.60g)	5	18⅛	18	18	+ ⅛
18¼	14	Col Br B (.60g)	6	18⅛	18	18	
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	15	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	85	85	85	
15⅝	7⅛	C Picvte (2½%f)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	M'y 5
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	27	27	27	Apr12
93	73	Col Carbon (4)	2	81	80½	81	M'y 6
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	3	43½	43¼	43½	+ ⅜
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4½)	1	106	106	106	Apr10
60	41	Coml Inv Tr (4)	4	47⅜	47	47	— ¼
110	106	Coml Solvents	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
13¾	9⅜	Com & South	37	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Com & So pf (4)	3	58½	58	58	+ ⅜
8¼	4	Com Ed (.80g)	7	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	5	7	7	7	M'y 5
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (¼g)	2	23	22¾	23	M'y 4
6	6	Congress Cigar	3	6	6	6	Apr 8
25½	18⅛	Consol Aire (1e)	1	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (⅜g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	35	31½	31	31½	+ ⅜
89¾	83	Cons Edis pr (5)	1	1053⅛	1053⅛	1053⅛	M'y 6
2⅛	1¼	Consol Film Ind	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(¼k)	1	9½	9½	9½	M'y 6
77⅜	43¼	Cons Laundries	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	— ¼
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	29	7¾	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
3¼	1⅜	Con RR Cuba pf	2	2	2	2	M'y 5
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	5	3	3	3	M'y 3
15	9	Consol'n Coal pf	1	12	12	12	M'y 3
97⅛	93⅛	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	96	96	96	M'y 5
16½	9⅜	Container Corp	7	10½	10¼	10½	— ¼
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	3	15¼	15¼	15⅛	— ⅛
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	16	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	89	89	89	—1
44	32½	Cont Can (1g)	12	36⅞	36½	36⅞	— ⅛
115¼	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	4	113⅝	113	113	—1⅞
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	10	6	6	6	M'y 5
35¾	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	
4	1⅜	Cont Motors	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
31½	21⅛	Cont Oil D (⅛g)	16	23¾	23	23½	— ¼
29¼	16¼	Cont Steel (⅛g)	1	22	22	22	
66⅞	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	5	57½	56⅞	57½	+ ½
176¾	171	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	171	171	171	Apr21
6⅜	3⅞	Coty Inc (.30g)	7	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
38	21	Crane Co	14	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
110	93	Crane cv pf (5)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	M'y 4
33¼	26⅜	Cream of Wh	2	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
13	7½	Crosley Corp	4	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛
41½	20¼	Crown Cork & S	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
40¼	35	Cr C pf ww (2¼)	1	35	35	35	M'y 4
37½	28	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	M'y 4
14⅜	9	Crown Zel (⅛g)	1

Commerce and Finance

Exports' Decrease to Europe in Quarter Laid to War Fears

Business and Industry

Steel Operations Hold in Week At 49 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Despite handicaps of the coal mining suspension, steel production has tended to level off lately, according to the magazine Steel. National steelmaking last week was unchanged at 49 per cent, following five successive weekly reductions. This compares with 31 per cent a year ago.

"The effect of dwindling coal reserves," says the report has been more apparent in blast furnace operations than in steel output. Twenty-two stacks were shut down in April, most of them banked, as pig iron production dropped 11 per cent from the March daily rate.

"The decline in steel ingot output last month was less than 10 per cent. Steel plants generally are several weeks removed from the point where fuel scarcity will cause any severe curtailment of operations, but measures to conserve supplies continue in effect.

Automobile assemblies, which three weeks ago set a new 1939 peak, last week declined sharply to the lowest level for the year to date. The letdown was anticipated, in view of the previous reduction in parts manufacturing. With dealer stocks ample in relation to retail buying, assemblies appear unlikely to resume an upward trend permanently before late summer.

"The reduction of more than 15,000 units last week to a total of 71,420 was general. General Motors curtailed from 35,005 to 27,260; Ford from 21,460 to 16,900; Chrysler from 19,325 to 17,590 and all others from 10,850 to 8,670.

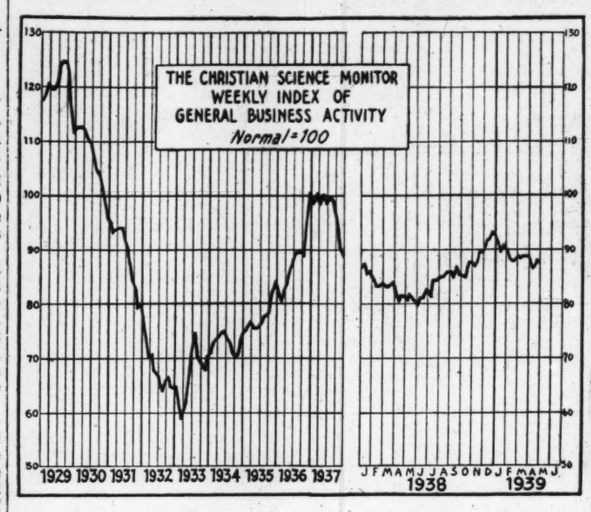
"A few steel orders have been placed for 1940 model automobiles; additional tonnage is looked for within the next few weeks.

"Gains in building construction are reflected in demand for various steel products. Stimulus provided new business in structural shapes and concrete reinforcing bars by public projects appears to have reached its peak for the year, although shipments will continue active for several months. Shipbuilding and government armament purchases also promise to be supporting factors for an extended period."

Steelmaking declined in only three districts last week. Chicago was off 2½ points to 47 per cent, eastern Pennsylvania 1 point to 36 and Buffalo 2½ to 35. Offsetting this loss were gains of 1 point to 44 at Pittsburgh, 1 point to 64 at Wheeling, 5½ points to 44½ at Cleveland and 9 points to 51 at St. Louis. Unchanged areas were Birmingham at 55, Youngstown at 43, Detroit at 59, Cincinnati at 52 and New England at 45.

Scrap markets continue influenced by slow demand, and the composite is off 8 cents to a six-months' low at $14.12. The finished steel composite is unchanged at $56.50.

Monitor's Index of Business Eases Off From Previous Week


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal=100
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J
1938
1939

Following a substantial gain in the previous week, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity eased off in the week ended April 29 but maintained a level above the year's low reached earlier in the month. The preliminary index for April 29 registered 87.8 compared with 88.4 on April 22 and 81.2 on April 30, 1938.

A fair-sized gain in miscellaneous freight carloadings was more than offset by declines in electric power production and bank debits outside New York City.

Debits dipped more than seasonally. On the other hand, power output and carloadings in the miscellaneous group countered seasonal expectations, the former declining against the customary rise and the latter advancing to the highest level this year against a decline in the seasonal.

While there appears some hesitation in the general business movement, there are some favorable factors to be noted. Steel operations which have declined sharply in recent months leveled off in the past week and while some further decline may take effect there appears to be some hope in the industry for an upturn in buying.

Building reports are especially encouraging with the Dodge figures showing substantial gains. Retail sales have been moderately good, gains showing wherever the weather was favorable. Growing firmness in commodity prices has been encouraging.

Automobile production has passed its peak and reduced schedules have been ordered to align sales with stocks. The situation in coal industry has not as yet affected many lines seriously but unless settlement is realized soon, may have rather far-reaching effects.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	April 29,* 1939	April 22, 1939	April 30, 1938
Combined index	87.8	88.4	81.2
Bk debits outside NYC	84.1	86.2	81.9
Elec power production	93.2	94.4	86.1
Misc carloadings	80.6	78.4	70.8

* Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The week just passed was inconclusive in the stock market. Nothing was proved and nothing disproved. The market went up a trifle but so few people were trading that the advances couldn't have meant much.

However, the market certainly resists bad news. Business gets worse, the coal strike gets worse, the Washington impasse gets no better, and still the market advances a little. It picks up activity on the advances, goes to sleep on the declines.

Monday's volume of 279,000 was the smallest since last June 8 and the third smallest since 1922. Bond trading lags in the same way. Brokers are again glum, staffs are being slashed and Scotch weeks are back. Volume is getting down to last year's levels; to date this year it is only 86,000,000 shares against 81,000,000 for the same period last year—indicating that the percentage plus signs for Wall Street in comparison with last year are almost as meager as in the railroad business. In fact, stock turnover is at the present running lower than in the moribund market of a year ago.

Business Mood Better

Europe as a market influence has faded out. Any dozen brokers or traders will have a dozen different guesses about what it all means—why Mr. Litvinoff was fired, what Mussolini really meant, whether the German economic situation is so and so, et cetera.

The domestic business situation seems to sum up as poorer performance but better hopes. Steel operations merely hold around 49 per cent. The last 10 days of automobile sales in April disappointed. The business indices still point down.

But the business mood seems better. The steel trade journals sound more cheerful than in a month or two. Scrap steel has firmed. May auto sales are expected to equal April, which is better than seasonal. Commodity prices are cheering.

Turnover in the wheat market has doubled since near month wheat futures broke up the long winter stalemate to reach almost 75 cents; turpover in other grains has picked up. Industrial inventories, they say, of semifinished commodities are absurdly low, cash absurdly high.

There isn't much Washington news from either end of Pennsylvania Avenue to make business bullish. Congress mills around, can't make up its mind about tax revision or rail legislation or what to do with the Government's cotton mountain, or much of anything else. The appeasement program is a joke, Leon Henderson looks like the next SEC chairman, with Roy Smith's exit goes the moderate element in the SEC utility division, and the idea-men are reviving the power defense program.

That Chamber Program

How much the Chamber of Commerce's program means nobody knows. Not for many years has it been so militant or so articulate. Set up on the borough system to give small-town and grass-roots businessmen a bigger voice than big-city executives, it may or may not represent some kind of bourgeois blizzard from the West.

From all sides suddenly come the same programs. A good publicity man could ghost them in his sleep—revise or scrap the Wagner Act, the Elmer Andrews law, the UDP and the "heads-I-win-tails-you-lose" capital gains tax, unleash the security markkets, etc. Our self-elected best thinkers sneer while businessmen cheer. But how many slips will there be between the cup and the lip? The market seems to think a good many.

It is getting trite to say that government bonds again made new highs. Excess reserves dipped unimportantly. The gold influx continues without let. Bets are on how soon the U. S. monetary gold stocks will top $16,000,000,000. The Treasury's April bookkeeping deficit was $518,000,000, against $370,000,000 in April last year; the cash deficit last month was probably around $400,000,000, possibly a two years' high.

On the other hand, the second-grade bond market continues to do poorly and the expected volume of new capital offerings does not appear.

Treasury Refunds HOLC 1½ PC Bonds With ⅜-⅝ Notes

WASHINGTON, (AP) —Secretary Henry Morganthau has announced the terms of the refunding issue of $325,000,000 of Home Owners' Loan Corporation securities.

The Treasury is offering holders of the 1½ per cent bonds which mature on June 1, 1939, the privilege of exchanging the maturing bonds for two series of new bonds.

One series will bear ⅜ per cent interest and will mature May 15, 1940; the other will pay ⅝ per cent interest and will be due May 15, 1941.

The offering, the secretary said, is strictly on an exchange basis and will be limited to the amount of the maturing bonds tendered and accepted.

Montgomery Ward Sales Set Record

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward & Company reported April sales of $41,595,351 today, the best April in the history of the mail order house. The figure was 12.33 per cent greater than the April sales of $37,062,930 last year.

Sales for the first fiscal quarter ended April 30 were $102,289,291, 14.13 per cent above the first quarter sales of $89,624,311 last year.

Chicago & East. Illinois Revenues Decline in 1938

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway Company's seventeenth annual report showed that freight revenue decreased 13.4 per cent and passenger revenue 11.3 per cent in 1938, compared with the previous year.

The report showed a deficit for the year of $1,783,029, an increase of 60.5 per cent, over the 1937 deficit of $1,111,204, net operating income for the year declined to $667,265, a decrease of 50.1 per cent, compared with the 1937 total of $1,336,582.

Netherlands Sees Many Dangers In U. S. Barter Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—The commodity barter plan, proposed by the American Senator J. F. Byrnes, is viewed with some skepticism in the Netherlands.

According to the proposal of Senator Byrnes, the United States Government needs $65,000,000 worth of tin equal to about 600,000 long tons, for its armaments program. The fundamental idea of bartering wheat and cotton for its tin and rubber, it is believed here, is not logical.

The United States Government wants to create reserve stocks of tin and rubber in case of war. But if a war should break out the American Government would be able to sell the whole surplus of wheat and cotton at satisfactory prices, as the whole world would need large quantities of these products at such a time.

The opinion prevails here that the United States Government could better pay for the tin and rubber needed in gold instead of in wheat and cotton. It is not necessary to close a primitive barter agreement, as America can buy all the tin and rubber it needs on the world markets. Great Britain, the Netherlands and Belgium are all countries with free currencies, and for these reasons it will be impossible to eliminate the normal trade channels.

Prefers Direct Discussions

The free currency of these countries is no fiction but a reality, and all commercial transactions must be carried out in these free exchanges. This is even the case in the trade between countries with a clearing agreement, though some people believe that the trade between these countries must be regarded as a direct commodity barter. Naturally all trade is based in the last analysis on the barter of products against products, but there is an intermediate stage, namely, the money, in which the price-fixing takes place.

Some Netherland circles would prefer that the United States Government should open direct discussions with the countries concerned. The United States Government may, for instance, ask the Netherlands Indies Government to ship a certain quantity of rubber and tin to the United States, while the Netherlands Indies and/or the Netherlands would have the duty of buying more airplanes, automobiles, cotton, wheat, etc. in the United States.

Owing to the sharp restriction of the tin and rubber production in the Netherlands Colonies, the American plan is naturally welcomed as a possible opportunity for an increase in the production of these important export products, which contribute in such a substantial degree to the welfare of the Netherlands Colonies. A solution of the problem of the unemployment of the native laborers is very urgent owing to the disturbed financial position of the Netherlands Indies Government.

It is practically impossible to bear further social burdens owing to the fact that Government revenues have been reduced substantially on account of the smaller exports and the lower prices, while Government expenditure has increased enormously on account of the necessary armaments for the country.

Involves Many Dangers

However, the barter plan of Senator Byrnes is seen here to involve many dangers for the efficiency of the restriction schemes for tin and rubber, which are maintained during the depression period with so many sacrifices from the side of the producers.

The plan involves the purchase of about 65,000 tons of tin. This is a substantial quantity. The American tin consumption for 1936 amounted to 73,000 tons, for 1937 to 86,500 tons, and for 1938 to 50,500 tons, totaling 210,000 tons. According to the preliminary reports it would thus be the intention of the United States Government to create reserve stocks equal to a year's consumption.

If the plan came to fruition, it would take some time before the producing countries would be able to ship such an extra quantity of tin. At present the visible stocks of tin in the whole world amount to about 32,000 tons. The standard tonnage of the countries participating in the restriction scheme is 208,970 tons, and that of the non-participating countries 27,000 tons. The restriction countries are allowed to produce 40 per cent of the standard tonnage for the second quarter of 1939, so that the yearly basis is now about 80,000 tons.

U. S. Seeks Year's Supply

Naturally it is possible that owing to alterations in the restriction percentages for the different quarters of a year, the production figures will eventually show an entirely different picture, but for a comparison it is necessary to calculate the figures on a yearly basis. The yearly world consumption amounts to 150,000 tons, so that the production is considerably lower than the consumption.

The International Tin Committee adopted this policy for the elimination of the too high stocks. If the United States Government likes to buy 65,000 tons for the creation of reserve stocks, the result of such a purchase may be the withdrawal of the restriction scheme. But if the restriction scheme was withdrawn today, it would be impossible to produce at 100 per cent capacity immediately. This would take considerable time and apparently the United States Government wishes to create the reserve stocks immediately owing to the fear of war, which seems greater in the United States than generally in Europe.

There are also other factors. If the United States Government buys extra stocks of 65,000 tons of tin and peace is maintained for a long period, what will the United States Government do with such large reserve stocks?

Big Stocks Threaten Prices

If the tin-producing countries conclude an agreement with the United States Government, this can only occur when that Government gives the most definite and specific assurances in regard to the control of the reserve stocks. If the restriction scheme were withdrawn and such enormous stocks threatened the markets, this would lead to undesirable and unforeseen consequences. This is also the case with the creation of reserve rubber stocks amounting to 600,000 tons, which is equal to more than a year's consumption and compares with exports from the restriction countries of 732,240 tons yearly.

It will, however, be best to await further details of the plan, but the preliminary opinion here is that the proposals involve many difficulties for the producing countries. With regard to rubber there exists no active government control over production in the different producing countries, so that the numerous private producers have to accumulate the desired quantity. On the other side, the American wheat and cotton would have to be taken over through intermediate organizations. The cotton trade in the Netherlands does not play the role which is apparently supposed from the American side.

It is, however, recognized that the United States does not produce tin and rubber, and wishes to cover its needs in case of war. Naturally the producing countries will collaborate fully with the United States Government for building up reserve stocks of these raw materials, but it is in the interest of all countries concerned to be sure of making a plan which will not disturb the markets.

Reserve Continues To Warn Against Credit Inflation

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board, which has advised Congress several times recently of credit inflation dangers, called attention again to the record-breaking amount of idle money in the banks.

The board said in its monthly bulletin that the lendable excess reserves in banks had reached $4,120,000,000 because of the flood of European money coming here. From March 15 to April 26, the board said, $700,000,000 of foreign gold came to this country.

In a financial review of the first quarter of 1939 the board said bank loans and investments have increased somewhat, the banks increasing their holdings of Government securities and boosting loans for commercial, industrial and agricultural purposes by $110,000,000 since February.

The advance in commercial loans was described by officials, however, as seasonal and as not giving any hint, necessarily of business conditions.

Boston Savings Bank Moves to Larger Quarters

The First Federal Savings and Loan Association, of Boston, first and oldest Federal savings institution in Massachusetts, has announced the removal of its banking quarters to a new street floor location at 115 Summer Street, Boston. The new offices comprise approximately twice the floor space of the former quarters at 185 Federal Street.

The First Federal Savings and Loan Association, of which Mr. John C. L. Dowling is president, was organized in 1922 as the Dudley Co-operative Bank, and became a Federal savings institution in 1935 when it received the first charter ever granted in Massachusetts. Since 1935, assets have increased from approximately $600,000 to the present total of more than $3,300,000.

Currency Deputy

© Harris & Ewing

A. J. Mulroney

Promoted to office of Third Deputy Comptroller of the Currency. He was formerly Assistant Chief National Bank Examiner. Mr. Mulroney was selected by Comptroller Preston Delano and approved by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau.

U. S. Import Increase Laid To Domestic Business Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Increased imports into the United States during the first quarter of this year was due largely to improvement in domestic business conditions, according to a Department of Commerce report. A drop in exports, particularly to Europe, with emphasis on cotton and wheat, was attributed by the Department, to foreign political tension.

Compared with the same period last year, trade returns showed a decided shift in respect to major areas and countries. Thus the increase in imports by this country applied to virtually all major areas, although trade with some individual countries moved contrary to general trend.

Imports Increase

Imports from 30 of the 45 principal countries increased in value compared with the first quarter of 1938, whereas exports to only 11 countries increased. Exports to approximately four-fifths of the countries decreased in value compared with the first quarter of last year. Of these the sharpest decreases were in exports to Germany—the decline being one third in value—the United Kingdom, Belgium and The Netherlands, the decline ranging from 20 to 30 per cent.

Shipments to Sweden, Spain, Finland, and Switzerland increased. In regard to Latin America as a whole, exports showed a moderate decrease in relation to the sharp decrease in shipments to other major regions thus far this year, but sales to Argentina decreased about one half in comparison with the first quarter of last year, when shipments were heavy. This is in part accounted for by the fact that Argentina's total imports have decreased this year, because of exchange regulations. Imports from Argentina were above the value of exports to that country.

Dollar Volume Up

March exports registered a marked increase in dollar volume only moderately below the total of last year and shipments from the United States to approximately half of the foreign markets were higher than in March, 1938.

The value of exports, including re-exports, and of general imports (in thousands of dollars), by grand divisions and countries, were summarized as follows:

Exports

Grand Division and Country	March, 1938	March, 1939
Grand total	275,308	268,364
North America	61,774	60,690
Northern	36,282	33,092
Canada	35,585	32,298
Greenland		
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands	1	14
Newfoundland and Labrador	696	780
Southern	25,491	27,598
Mexico	6,122	7,991
Central America	4,479	5,022
British Honduras	110	120
Costa Rica	428	649
Guatemala	615	750
Honduras	504	576
Nicaragua	186	481
Panama, Republic of	932	935
Panama, Canal Zone	1,355	1,131
El Salvador	350	380
West Indies and Bermuda	14,880	14,585
British:		
Bermuda	379	396
Barbados	85	91
Jamaica	477	511
Trinidad and Tobago	799	518
Other British West Indies	373	367
Cuba	7,560	6,830
Dominican Republic	607	641
Netherlands West Indies	4,076	4,710
French West Indies	189	103
Haiti	334	419
South America	27,786	27,407
North Coast	9,404	10,407
Colombia	3,568	4,894
British Guiana	81	108
Surinam (Netherlands)	88	61
French Guiana	12	3
Venezuela	5,656	5,340
East Coast	13,479	12,262
Argentina	8,217	5,281
Brazil	4,788	6,664
Paraguay	48	90
Uruguay	427	228
West Coast	4,903	4,738
Bolivia	356	641
Chile	2,601	2,188
Ecuador	266	366
Peru	1,680	1,543
Europe	114,553	108,143
Northwestern and Central	94,444	88,959
Austria	207	
Belgium	6,420	5,845
Czecho-Slovakia	2,709	891
Denmark	2,045	1,848
France	12,680	12,614
Germany	8,446	6,446
Hungary	76	88
Iceland	18	17
Ireland	2,753	1,574
Netherlands	8,380	7,154
Norway	2,432	1,467
Sweden	4,911	8,095
Switzerland	794	1,045
United Kingdom	42,572	41,874
Northeastern	10,056	10,453
Estonia	124	423
Finland	1,048	1,070
Latvia	110	89
Lithuania	41	46
Poland and Danzig	2,244	2,333
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	6,489	6,792
Southwestern	8,121	7,194
Azores and Maderia Islands	20	189
Gibraltar	30	23
Italy	5,317	5,056
Portugal	2,142	854
Spain	612	1,073
Southeastern	1,932	1,538
Albania	13	29
Bulgaria	90	50
Greece	800	779
Malta, Gozo, Cyprus Islands	86	51
Rumania	713	407
Yugoslavia	230	221
Asia	50,372	53,702
Western	3,802	2,480
Aden	27	36
Iran (Persia)	723	382
Irao	316	150
Palestine	287	511
Saudi Arabia (includes Yemen, etc.)	106	230
Syria	254	302
Turkey	2,089	870
Southern and Southeastern	14,798	18,878
British India	1,884	3,384
Burma	155	416
British Malaya	831	743
Ceylon	94	139
Netherlands Indies	2,785	4,139
French Indo-China	195	470
Philippine Islands	8,262	8,927
Siam	251	242
Other Asia	340	415
Eastern	31,773	32,344
China	4,910	4,775
Hong Kong	1,902	1,668
Kwantung	2,058	2,228
Japan	22,902	23,573
Oceania	9,868	6,863
Australia	7,782	5,087
New Zealand	1,881	1,764
British Oceania	121	45
French Oceania	84	28
Africa	10,954	11,569
Mediterranean	2,666	2,133
Algeria	561	397
Tunisia	164	184
Egypt	1,203	1,173
Italian Africa	14	24
Morocco	325	384
Spanish Africa—		
Canary Islands	176	24
Other Spanish Africa	223	136
Other Africa	8,288	9,426
Ethiopia		
Belgian Congo	169	226
British East Africa	425	321
Union of South Africa	6,884	6,959
Other British South Africa	202	127
Gold Coast	128	225
Nigeria	144	140
Other British West Africa	26	28
Madagascar	89	60
Other French Africa	281	396
Liberia	68	119
Portuguese Africa		
Mozambique	582	669
Other Portuguese Africa	91	161

Imports

Grand Division and Country	March, 1938	March 1939
Grand Total	173,372	180,437
North America	44,636	46,291
Northern	20,286	23,559
Canada	19,922	23,128
Greenland	15	4
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands	1	3
Newfoundland and Labrador	327	424
Southern	24,370	22,732
Mexico	5,045	6,326
Central America	3,793	5,083
British Honduras	108	147
Costa Rica	407	430
Guatemala	924	1,314
Honduras	504	592
Nicaragua	420	726
Panama, Republic of	315	260
Panama, Canal Zone	54	38
El Salvador	1,062	1,576
West Indies and Bermuda	15,532	11,332
British:		
Bermuda	31	25
Barbados	4	3
Jamaica	93	106
Trinidad and Tobago	309	84
Other British West Indies	115	117
Cuba	12,349	8,348
Dominican Republic	733	627
Netherlands West Indies	1,727	1,673
French West Indies	4	27
Haiti	267	312
South America	25,010	24,932
North Coast	7,193	5,451
Colombia	4,685	3,696
British Guiana	140	44
Surinam (Netherlands)	405	257
French Guiana	1	
Venezuela	1,962	1,483
Argentina	3,743	5,460
Brazil	8,645	9,427
Paraguay	102	63
Uruguay	175	567
West Coast	5,153	3,971
Bolivia	87	43
Chile	4,129	2,583
Ecuador	138	258
Peru	799	1,087
Europe	44,341	52,398
Northwestern and Central	31,526	39,069
Austria	313	
Belgium	3,324	4,877
Czecho-Slovakia	2,255	1,465
Denmark	263	325
France	4,860	5,692
Germany	4,351	5,171
Hungary	348	315
Iceland	33	73
Ireland	83	125
Netherlands	1,651	2,280
Norway	1,386	2,019
Sweden	2,358	2,699
Switzerland	1,623	2,059
United Kingdom	8,680	11,971
Northeastern	4,225	4,852
Estonia	58	97
Finland	1,581	2,187
Latvia	23	117
Lithuania	75	88
Poland and Danzig	1,502	1,270
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	985	1,092
Southwestern	5,468	5,994
Azores and Madeira Islands	28	24
Gibraltar		
Italy	3,808	3,975
Portugal	265	734
Spain	1,367	1,260
Southeastern	3,121	2,382
Albania	12	6
Bulgaria	281	69
Greece	2,470	1,345
Malta, Gozo and Cyprus Isl.	1	36
Rumania	244	288
Yugoslavia	115	637
Asia	51,941	57,105
Western	766	2,299
Aden	15	13
Iran (Persia)	98	497
Iraq	70	340
Palestine	133	162
Saudi Arabia (includes Yemen, etc.)	33	98
Syria	67	256
Turkey	349	933
Southern and Southeastern	36,662	40,241
British India	5,438	7,722
Burma	7	15
British Malaya	12,876	11,789
Ceylon	1,521	2,013
Netherlands Indies	5,653	7,637
French Indo-China	747	1,471
Philippine Islands	9,822	9,075
Siam	14	30
Other Asia	581	489
Eastern	14,513	14,564
China	4,295	4,534
Hong Kong	158	182
Kwantung	171	142
Japan	9,889	9,707
Oceania	1,308	2,847
Australia	725	1,762
New Zealand	544	1,085
British Oceania	4	1
French Oceania	35	20
Africa	6,136	6,964
Mediterranean	1,087	856
Algeria	172	199
Tunisia	342	31
Egypt	419	488
Italian Africa		13
Morocco	136	108
Spanish Africa:		
Canary Islands	18	17
Other Spanish Africa		
Other Africa	5,049	6,108
Ethiopia	25	45
Belgian Congo	127	73
British East Africa	497	523
Union of South Africa	1,475	1,543
Other British South Africa	389	195
Gold Coast	628	1,207
Nigeria	692	1,285
Other British West Africa	37	227
Madagascar	206	202
Other French Africa	748	400
Liberia	170	235
Portuguese Africa:		
Mozambique	5	9
Other Portuguese Africa	49	64

Monopoly Charged In Sale of Dresses

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission announced it had accused two New York organizations of conspiring to suppress competition and to create a monopoly in the sale of low-priced women's dresses.

The complaint named Popular Priced Dress Manufacturers Group, Inc., and Dress Returns Control Bureau, Inc., and their respective officers, directors, and members.

Officers of Popular Priced Dress Manufacturers Group, Inc., were listed as Ben B. Hirsch, President; Saul Lieber, Vice-President; H. William Avrutine, Vice-President; Barnett B. Joseph, Secretary; and Albert Greene, Treasurer.

Named as officers of the Dress Returns Bureau were Morris Posner, President; Harry Sterngold, Secretary; and Albert Greene, Treasurer. Louis Rubin was listed as Executive Director of both organizations.

The Commission also said membership of the two organizations was identical, comprising about 215 individuals, co-partnerships, and corporations.

Ulen & Co. Enters Western Field With Chicago Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Ulen & Co., engineers and constructors, have entered the Middle Western field, with the opening of a Chicago office under the management of Vern E. Alden, vice-president, as a step in the expansion of its domestic business, according to an announceent by James H. Manning, president. Mr. Alden until recently has been with Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation in Chicago.

According to Mr. Manning, opening of a Chicago office at this time reflects the belief of Ulen & Co. officials that the nation is on the eve of an important expansion of construction activity, particularly for public utility and industrial companies, and that much of this work will originate in Chicago and the Middle West. Mr. Alden will also represent Ulen's wholly owned subsidiary company, A. L. Hartridge & Co. Inc., which specializes in high grade building construction in metropolitan areas.

Canada Planning Federally Owned Mortgage Bank

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP) — The proposed Central Mortgage Bank will be wholly owned by the Government of Canada, will be capitalized at $10,000,000, and will have power to issue Government guaranteed debentures to the extent of $200,000,000. Finance Minister Charles Dunning introduced to Parliament the bill to create the bank.

The officers will be the Governor and Deputy Governor of the Bank of Canada. The board of six directors will include these two, the Deputy Minister of Finance and three to be named by the Government.

Members Permitted

Any mortgage or other lending company may become a member company in the Central Mortgage Bank on agreeing to make certain adjustments, and in return would receive certain discount facilities.

In particular the member companies would be required to adjust the interest rate on all farm mortgages at an agreed rate and on all non-farm properties where the loan does not exceed $7,000 on a 5 per cent basis.

The companies would also have to write off all arrears of interest in excess of two years and reduce the total amount owing on their mortgages to a point where it does not exceed 80 per cent of the fair market value of the property.

In return the member lending company would be entitled to receive 20-year debentures of the Central Mortgage Bank to the extent of 50 per cent of the write-off on its mortgages.

"In other words," said Mr. Dunning, "the Dominion Government bears one half of the loss taken by the companies in this adjustment over a period of 20 years."

Loan Rates Set

The bank would also make available permanent mortgage rediscount facilities on the most economical terms possible.

The Central Mortgage Bank would set the rate at which member companies might lend, and that rate could never be more than 2 per cent in excess of the current rate on Dominion Government securities of comparable length. In return the bank would agree to buy securities of the member company at a rate which would give the company a margin of 1½ to 2 per cent.

"We believe it to be very important from the standpoint of reorganizing the financing of long-term obligations in Canada. We believe it to be a most constructive step," said Mr. Dunning.

The Minister said the measure could not be compulsory because mortgage instruments came under provincial laws.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

London Market Is More Optimistic About Outlook

LONDON (AP) — London's stock market swung definitely upward at the week's end as traders appraised Poland's rejection of German demands concerning Danzig and Pomorze (the Polish Corridor).

They regarded Polish Foreign Minister Beck as having delivered in his Friday Parliamentary address a firm and yet reasoned answer to Chancellor Hitler's Reichstag speech of a week before.

The improvement was tempered by a desire to gauge further the German reaction, but at least two other factors influenced a more hopeful outlook.

No Deflation Looked For

The assurance given to the House of Commons on Thursday by Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Simon that the government did not intend its social policies to be deflationary was received as a hopeful development, as was also an increase of £16,000,000 in bankers' deposits at the Bank of England.

Government borrowing also became markedly less expensive. The Treasury bill rate dropped sharply.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's mention in the House of Commons Thursday of barter negotiations with the United States, looking toward exchanging British rubber and tin for American wheat and cotton, had little effect on the commodities concerned because the arrangement is to be framed so as not to upset normal business.

Recent declines in gilt-edged securities, it was thought by many financial men, are not to be accounted for entirely by the international situation.

It was suggested that the move also has been helped by banks, insurance companies and similar big financial institutions making drastic cuts in investment orders to increase cash holdings as far as possible.

Air Merger Talked

Market men expect to hear soon the terms on which the big merger of Imperial and British Airways will be put through. Imperial Airways common stock has been one of the few bright spots in the general dullness. The £1 common stock has been around 28 shillings 9 pence, as compared with 25 shillings a few months ago.

An unforeseen situation has been caused in the sugar market by a continental demand boosted by war fears. This caused a shortage of supplies and increased prices. The scarcity is so serious that the market considers the situation for the current quota year seriously out of control.

Directors voted quotas by five per cent last July to balance supplies and prospective consumption, and the voluntary surrender of about 228,000 metric tons was agreed to.

The council, it was said, now proposes to cancel the surrenders, but it was feared the move would not better the situation as less than half the amount probably would be shipped during this quota year.

The present quotation of eight shillings four-pence halfpenny per long hundredweight of raw sugar is three shillings above the quotation for last September.

Coca Cola Elects Woodruff Chairman

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Robert W. Woodruff, President of the Coca Cola Co. since 1923, was elected Chairman of the board and chairman of the Executive Committee at the annual meeting.

The board of directors named as President A. A. Acklin, formerly Vice-President and Assistant Treasurer.

W. C. Bradley, of Columbus, Ga., was elected Chairman of the Advisory Committee. All other officers were re-elected.

Earnings for the three months ended March 31 were the largest for any first quarter in the company's history.

Net earnings applicable to 4,000,000 shares of common stock, after all charges and Class "A" dividends, amounted to $4,817,764, compared with $4,414,195 for the comparable 1938 period.

Directors voted a dividend of 75 cents a share on common stock and the regular semi-annual dividend of $1.50 on Class "A" stock, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 12. Company paid 50 cents a share on common April 1, this year.

Lehigh's Plan Postponing Bond Payments in Effect

NEW YORK (AP)—Lehigh Valley Railroad Co. announced it had declared effective the company's plan dated January 4, 1939, providing for postponement of part of this year's interest on bonds and notes and a modification of sinking funds.

The company said 81 per cent of the first and refunding mortgage sinking fund bonds, 5 per cent series of 1924 (all maturities), and 79 per cent of the secured 6 per cent notes, Class "A," due January 1, 1943, had assented to the plan, and an extension of time until the close of business June 1 had been granted to give nonassenting holders further opportunity to accept the plan.

American Water Works

NEW YORK (AP) — American Water Works & Electric Co. reported net income for the March quarter of $682,820, or 16 cents a common share, compared with net income of $440,567, or 6 cents a share, in the like 1938 period.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 3¼s '45-'43	110.15	110.15	110.15
2 3¼s '46-'44	111.4	111.4	111.4
1 3¼s '46-'44 reg	111.2	111.2	111.2
1 3¼s '56-'46	115.11	115.11	115.11
1 2½s '48	107.30	107.30	107.30
5 2½s '53-'49	105.30	105.26	105.30
2 2¾s '54-'51	107.27	107.23	107.27
3 3s '55-'51	110.28	110.25	110.28
16 2½s '60-'55	108.8	106.6	108.8
24 2¼s '59-'56	107.2	107.2	107.2
2 2¼s '65-'60	106.2	106.2	106.2

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-'44	108.31	108.31	108.31

Home Owners' Loan

28 2¾s '49-39	101.18	101.18	101.18
2 2¼s '44-42	105	105	105

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
8 Alleghnaay 5s '50 st	25¾	25¾	25¾
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	105½	105½	105½
9 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110½	110¼	110½
4 Am & For P5s 2030	56	55½	55½
10 AmIGChem cv 5½s '49	103	103	103
1 Am Int 5½s '49	101½	101½	101½
15 Am T & T 3¼s '66	109¼	108⅞	109¼
16 Am T & T 3¼s '61	109	108⅞	109
6 AnacondaCop4½s 50	105¾	105¼	105¼
2 Ang C Nitra deb '67	22	22	22
4 Arm Del 4s '55	98	97¾	98
11 AT&SF 4s '95	108¾	108½	108½
4 At&SF 4½s '48	102¼	102¼	102⅝
3 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	110	110	110
2 ACLine 1st 4s '52	78⅞	78½	78½
5 ACL cit 4s '52	57¼	57	57
6 B&O 1st 5s '48	54½	54½	54½
9 B&O rfg 5s '95	19	19	19
3 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	19½	19⅛	19⅛
1 B&O 5s 2000D	19	19	19
8 B&O cv 4½s '60	11⅛	11	11⅛
1 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	11	11	11
2 B&O 1st 4s '48	54½	54½	54½
3 B&O 5s SW '50 ct	38¼	38	38¼
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s '51 st	85½	85½	85½
4 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	116¾	116¾	116¾
1 Bell TPa 5s '60C	131¾	131¾	131¾
1 Beth Stl 3¼s '60	104	103¾	104
2 Beth Stl 3½s '52	99¾	99⅝	99¾
2 Boston&Me 5s '67	31¾	31½	31¾
60 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	80½	78⅝	79½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	87¼	87¼	87¼
14 Bkly U Gas 5s '57B	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Buf R & P 4½s '57 ct	32½	32½	32½
4 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	49½	49	49
4 Can Sou 5s '62	90	90	90
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114¼	114¼	114¼
3 Can Pac 4s perp	71¾	71¼	71¾
2 Caro C & O 6s '52	107	107	107
2 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	3¼	3¼	3¼
8 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	3½	3½	3½
4 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	104	104	104
5 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	109½	109	109
9 Cen 5½s '50	48¾	46¾	46¾
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	66½	66⅜	66½
2 Cen Steel 8s '41	115	115	115
7 C & O 4½s/92	124	123½	124
4 C & O 3½s '96 D	95⅜	99½	99⅝
2 C & O rfg 3½s '96 E	99½	99⅜	99½
10 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	93	93	93
3 C B & Q gen 4s '58	96¼	96¼	96¼
6 C B & Q 4s Ill '49	103	102⅝	102⅝
1 C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1 Ch Gt West 4s '59	17	17	17
12 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7⅛	7	7
17 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
3 CMSP&P 4½s '82C	20½	20½	20½
6 CMSP&P 4½s '89E	20½	20½	20½
2 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	11	11	11
23 ChiNW cv 4¾s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 ChiNW 4s '87	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
15 CRIP rfg 4s '34	53¼	53¼	53¼
4 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	46½	46	46½
3 Ch Un St 4s '44	105	105	105
6 Ch Un St 3½s '51	103½	103½	103½
3 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	89	89	89
1 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 CCC&StL 4½s '77	49¼	49¼	49¼
5 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	66½	66½	66½
3 CCCStL 4½s '90/Stl.	65	65	65
3 Clev Un Term 5½s'72	87¼	87	87
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	78¼	78¼	78¼
2 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	70⅜	70¼	70¼
4 Col&So 4½s '80	35	35	35
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	101¾	101¾	101¾
8 Colmbia G 5s'52May	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
9 Colmbia G 5s 1961	101¼	101½	101⅜
11 Com'l Cred 2¾s'42			
	101 13-32	101 11-32	101 11-32
4 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	109	109	109
30 Somwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	109¼	109	109¼
11 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	109	109	109
1 Con Edis 3¼s'46	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
10 Con Edis 3½s'48	107¾	107⅝	107¾
2 Con Edis 3½s'58	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
2 Con Edis 3½s'56	107½	107½	107½
14 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104½	104	104½
3 Con Rys 4s '54	93¾	93¾	93¾
29 Consum Pow 3¾s'65	110	109¾	109¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s '67	109¼	109¼	109¼
8 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	33	33	33
1 Cuba RR 7½s '46	41¾	41¾	41¾
1 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	56¼	56⅛	56⅛
1 D & R G West 5s '78	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
5 Dul Missa&I 3½s '62	106½	106½	106½
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	111¼	111¼	111¼
5 Erie rfg 5s '67	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Fed Lt & T 5s '52	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3 FiretoneT&R 3½s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7	6¾	6¾
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	103¼	103¼	103¼
6 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	54⅜	54¼	54⅜

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	104½	104½	104½
1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117	117	117
30 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	98¾	98½	98⅝
5 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞
5 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	94¾	94½	94¾
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	87½	87½	87½
2 Pea GL&C Chi 5s '47	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
1 Pere Marq 5s '56	63	63	63
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	111⅝	111½	111⅝
6 Phila Co 5s '67	103½	103½	103½
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
7 Philippine Ry 4s '37	9¼	8⅞	8⅞
5 Phillips Pet 3s '48	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
6 PCC & SL 5s '75B	104¼	104	104¼
1 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	68	68	68
8 PostalTel&C5s'53	12½	12¼	12¼
1 Purity Bak 5s '49	100	100	100
8 Ready 4½s '57 A	73¼	73⅛	73⅛
6 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	101½	101½	101½
5 Republic Steel 5½s '54	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Republic Steel 4½s '56	91	91	91
1 Rutland 4½s '41 st	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Safeway Strs 4s '47	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
5 St L S F 4½s '78	8¾	8¼	8¼
1 SA&A Pass 4s '43	50	50	50
6 Sea-All Fla 6s'35A ct	2½	2½	2½
2 Shell Un 3½s '51	105½	105½	105½
5 Sou Kraft 4½s '46	93	93	93
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s '51	103½	103½	103½
15 Sou Pac 4½s '68	42¾	42⅜	42¾
16 Sou Pac 4½s '81	41¾	41¼	41¼
31 So Pac 4½s '69	41¾	41¼	41⅜
5 So Pac rfg 4s '55	60⅞	60⅝	60⅝
3 So Pac cit 4s '49	43¾	43¾	43¾
8 So Pac 3½s '46	53	52¾	53
10 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	44½	44⅛	44½
2 South Ry 6½s '56	66⅞	66⅛	66⅛
6 South Ry cn 5s '94	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
3 South Ry-gen 4s '56	47¾	47	47
5 S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	112	112	112
1 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	104½	104½	104½
4 Studebaker cv 6s '45	78	78	78
9 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Tex Corp 3½s '51	107	107	107
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	116	116	116
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	81¾	81¾	81⅞
5 Third Ave aj 5s '60	11¼	11	11¼
1 Third Ave 4s '60	44	44	44
5 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s '60	88½	88	88½
2 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	109	109	109
2 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113¾	113¾	113¾
6 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108½	108⅛	108½
5 Un Pac 3½s '71	98¼	98	98
4 Un Pac 3½s '70	98	98	98
4 Unit Drug 5s '53	76½	76½	76½
2 Un Rys St L 4s '34	27	27	27
8 US Steel 3¼s '48	106	106	106
1 Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
9 Utah P & L 5s '44	98¼	97¾	97¾
1 Util P & L 5½s '47	67	67	67
3 Util P & L 5s '59	67	67	67
1 Va El & Pow 3½s '68	110	110	110
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Wabash 2d 5s '39	17¼	17¼	17¼
2 W B cv&c 5½s '39 23-32	100 23-32	100 23-32	
3 Westch Lt 5s '50	126	126	126
1 Westch Lt 3½s '67	108½	108½	108½
1 West Pen P 3½s '66	111	111	111
2 Westn Md 5½s '77 A	83	83	83
1 Westn Pac 5½s '46 asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
7 Western Un 5s '60	59	58¾	59
6 Youngst S&T 4s '61	105¾	105½	105¾
3 Youngst S & T 4s '48	102½	102¼	102½

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	12	12	12
21 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	78	77⅞	78
8 Areg'ntine 4s '72 Feb	78	77⅝	78
6 Australia 5s '55	98	99¾	98
10 Australia 5s '58	97¾	97½	97¾
11 Australia 4½s '56	93½	93	93½
2 Belgium 7s '55	111	111	111
1 Belgium 6½s '49	105	105	105
2 Berl City El 6½s '51	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
7 Brazil 8s '41	21	20½	20½
2 Brazil 6½s '26-'57	16½	16½	16½
1 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16¼	16¼	15¼
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	15	15	15
1 Brisbane 5s '57	93	93	93
3 Brisbane 5s '50	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
2 Buen A 4½s 42-s '75	48	48	48
8 Canada 5s '52	109¾	109¾	109¾
13 Canada 3s '67	100¼	100⅛	100¼
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
20 Chile 6s '60	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
4 Chile 6s '61 Jan	13½	13½	13½
2 Chile 6s '61 Jan asd	9¾	9¾	9¾
2 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
2 Chile 6s '61 Sept asd	9½	9½	9½
4 Colombo6s '61 Jan	25½	25½	25½
4 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	25½	25¼	25½
7 Copenhag 4½s '53	82½	82½	82½
2 Cordoba Pr 7s '42	66	66	66
20 Denmark 6s '42	98	97¾	97¾
7 Denmark 5½s '55	97	97	97
2 Denmark 4½s '62	87¾	87½	87½
1 Denm 1st 5½s '26-40	71	71	71
1 Dresd 7s '45	18	18	18
5 GerGov5½s'65	18½	18½	18½
5 GerGovt1s'49	20	19¾	20
5 Good Hope 7s '45	37	37	37
2 GtGonEIPJ'07&'34	78	78	78
4 Greek 6s '68	24½	24½	24½
5 Greek 6s '68 pt pd	20½	20½	20½
2 Harpen Min 4s '49	38	38	38
1 Hung L Mt 7½s '61 B	9	9	9
3 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	42	42	42
12 Italy 7s 1951	60	59¾	60
14 Japan 6½s '54	81½	81¼	81¼
4 Japan 5½s '65	60¾	60¼	60¼
3 Kreuger&T5s '59ct	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
3 Milan City 6½s '52	44	44	44
3 N Sonu Wales 5s '57	98⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Norway 6s '44	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Norway 4½s '56	103	103	103
11 Norway 4½s '65	101½	101¼	101½
2 Norway 4s '63	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Oslo City 4½s '55	100¾	100⅝	100⅞
8 Peru 1st 6s '60	9	9	9
2 Poland 8s '50	40¼	40¼	40¼
2 Prussia 6s '52	17	17	17
1 Queensld 7s '41	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
4 Rhine-Westph 6s '52	23½	23⅜	23½
5 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	11¼	11¼	11¼
15 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	26¾	26¾	26¾
16 Serbs Cts St 8s '62	21¼	21	21¼
21 Serbs Cts St 7s '62	20	20	20
2 Tokyo City 5½s '61	34½	34½	34½
3 Uruguay 3¾s 4½s'78	40	40	40

Total today, 2,031,000; previous day, 2,139,425; week ago, 3,261,600; year ago, 7,109,500; two years ago, 7,480,000; Jan. 1 to date, 615,754,250; year ago, 638,615,330; two years ago, 1,405,650,000.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Holdrs. of Record
Durham Hos Mills 6% pf A	$1.50	..	June 1	May 25
Sherwin - Wms (Ca.) pf	$1.75	..	June 22	May 16
W Va Water Serv Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Resumed				
Buda Co	12½c	..	May 22	May 15
Extra				
Creole Pete	25c	..	June 15	May 31
Final				
Comp Hisp Am de El (Bearer)	6 pes	..	May 10	
Do (A D R)	6 pes	..	May 16	Apr. 11
Irregular				
Darling (L A) Co	10c	..	May 25	May 19
Gt A & P Tea	$1.50	..	June 1	May 12
Western Auto Supl	40c	..	June 1	May 18
Interim				
Crown Zellerbach	12½c	..	July 1	June 13
Reduced				
Ca Ins Shrs	50c	..	May 15	May 1
Electrolux Corp	30c	..	June 15	May 15
Regular				
Ala Water Service Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 20
Allis Chalmers	25c	..	July 1	June 8
Brown P & Wire	10c	..	May 31	May 15
Bulolo G Dredg	$1.50	..	June 10	May 19
Caltawissa RR Co 5% 1 pf	$1.25	S	May 22	May 8
Do 5% 2 pf	$1.25	S	May 22	May 8
Continent Gas Co	30c	Q	June 1	May 15
Creole Pete	25c	..	June 15	May 31
Crown Zellerb pf	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 16
Firestone T&R pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 15
Fulton Mkt C S pf	$2	Q	June 1	May 20
Gt A & P Tea pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 12
Hudson Bay M&S	75c	..	June 26	May 26
Lanston Mono Mch	$1	..	May 31	May 19
Ludlow Mfg Asso	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 6
May Dept Strs	75c	Q	June 2	May 16
Do	75c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 16
Nat Life & Accident Ins (Nashville, Tenn)	30c	Q	June 1	May 20
Neb Pow 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 15
Ohio Water Svc A	70c	..	June 30	June 15
Onomea Sugar Co	10c	..	May 31	May 20
Public Svc Colo 7% pf	58	1-3c	M June 1	May 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M	June 1	May 15
Do 5% pf	41	2-3c	M June 1	May 15
So East Greyhound	50c	..	May 25	May 17
Do 5% n-cum pf	30c	..	June 1	May 15
Do 6% conv pf	50c	Q	June 1	May 25
Texamerica Oil	8	1-3c	M May 1	Apr. 29
Toledo Ed 7% pf	58	1-3c	M June 1	May 15
Do 6% pf	50c	M	June 1	May 15
Do 5% pf	41	2-3c	M June 1	May 15
Van Raalte Co	50c	..	June 1	May 19
Do pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 18
Wentworth Mfg pf	25c	Q	May 15	May 1
Weston El Inst A	50c	Q	July 1	June 16
Woolworth & Co Ltd pf	3½	S	June 1	May 9

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, May 8 (AP)—The position of the Treasury May 5 compared with May 6, 1938, comparable date a year ago (shown in parentheses): Receipts $28,690,-164.04 ($25,937,070.28); expenditures $33,-480,864.95 ($28,556,109.25); net balance $3,-079,144,590.74 ($2,810,145,163.51); working balance included $2,413,716,028.07 ($2,234,-171,491.51); customs receipts for month $6,800,834.28 ($4,489,431.68); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $4,810,378,723.59 ($5,-344,194,669.99); expenditures $7,751,910,-784.57 $6,328,564,212.60); emergency expenditures included $2,643,752,395.99 ($1,-758,139,915.56); excess of expenditures $2,-941,532,060.98 ($1,084,369,542.61); gross debt $40,136,830,543.91 ($37,470,621,824.68); increase over previous day $2,733,838.62. Gold assets $15,808,570,256.15 ($12,876,099,842,-99).

Copper Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May			8.85b	8.85b
September	9.00	8.80	8.80	9.00b
b-Bid.				

Fertilizer Freight Rate Increase Is Approved by SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved an increase of 5½ per cent in the present railroad freight rates on fertilizer and fertilizer materials between points in the North and the South.

The railroads had asked authority for an increase of 10 per cent over the present rate. The Commission said this increase had not been justified.

Two of the Commission's members dissented, but for different reasons.

Commissioner Charles D. Mahaffie said the record "fully justifies the level of rates proposed by the carriers."

Commissioner William E. Lee opposed any increase, saying that fertilizer and fertilizer materials are used principally by farmers.

Lee recalled that in the general freight rate case last spring he opposed any increases in the rates on such commodities as lumber, agricultural products, livestock and its products. He said it was only due to an inadvertence that he did not specifically include fertilizer and fertilizer materials.

More than 60 per cent of the fertilizer used in this country in 1937 was consumed in the South and 30 per cent in official territory (east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers) so that 90 per cent of the entire consumption will be affected by the increases, Mr. Lee contended.

The Commission said the principal movement of fertilizer and materials is southbound. These materials consist chiefly of sulphate of ammonia and ammoniacal liquor, tankage and cyanamid.

N. Y. Stock Exchange Replaces 7 Members Of Governing Board

NEW YORK (AP)—Members of the New York Stock Exchange replaced seven of their governors in a non-controversial annual election.

The new governors, ranging in age from 35 to 65 years, are expected to continue the liberal policy begun with the election battle of two years ago which resulted, last year, in the employment of William Mc. Martin, Jr., as President and the election of Edward E. Bartlett, Jr., as Chairman of the Board of Governors.

Mr. Bartlett has been re-elected. Mr. Martin continues at President indefinitely "at the pleasure of the board."

The new governors, all brokers, are: Robert J. Hamershlag, 45; George E. Kantzler, 41; Harry H. Moore, 65; John Rutherfurd, 44; J. Gould Remick, 41, all of New York houses; and William Wallace Lanahan, 55, senior partner of W. W. Lanahan & Co., Baltimore, and Malcolm W. Greenough, 35, partner of Hutchins & Parkinson, Boston.

Re-elected governors are Howard B. Dean, John M. Hancock, Richard Pigeon and H. Allen Wardle, all of New York.

G. M. April Sales Well Above 1938

NEW YORK, (AP)—General Motors sales of cars and trucks to consumers in the United States during April totaled 132,612 units, compared with 142,062 in March and 103,534 in April 1938.

Sales to American retailers in April amounted to 126,275 units, against 142,743 in March and 78,-525 in April 1938.

Total sales to dealers in the United States and Canada, plus overseas shipments, in April were 158,969, compared with 182,652 in March and 109,659 in April last year.

Sales to consumers in the first four months of the year amounted to 446,790 cars and trucks, compared with 329,456 in the comparable period last year.

Sales to dealers in the United States in the first four months stood at 501,872, against 275,376 a year ago. Total sales to dealers in the United States and Canada, together with overseas shipments, were 648,253, against 407,930 in the like 1938 period.

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	8.71	8.75	8.68	8.74	—.07
July	8.35	8.40	8.33	8.40	—.04
October	7.88	7.88	7.81	7.81	—.05
December	7.70	7.72	7.65	7.65	—.08
January	7.72	7.72	7.65	7.65	—.08
March	7.71	7.72	7.65	7.65	—.07

Spots 8.40, up 4 points.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	4.73	4.75	4.70	4.74	—.03
July	4.49	4.52	4.46	4.50	—.03
October	4.25	4.26	4.23	4.23	..

Spots 8.11, off 2 points.

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thompson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
N Y Sept No. 3	....	2.05b	2.06a	....	
Wld July 60. 4	1.47	1.47	1.44½	1.46	—.02
Wld Sept No. 4	1.25½	1.25½	1.23½	1.23½	—.02½

Crude Rubber Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	15.85	15.85	15.85	15.85b
Sept.	15.98	15.94	1.98	16.03

b—Bid.

Cocoa Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	4.33	4.31	4.31	4.35
September	4.45	4.42	4.43	4.45

Hide Futures

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
June	10.63	10.67	10.48	10.50	—.07
September	11.00	11.07	10.86	10.90	—.06
December	11.41	11.41	11.30	11.32	—.05

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
150	Acme Wire new (.20g)	15	15	15
100	Aero Sup Mfg B	4	4	4
100	Allen & Fisher	2	2	2
50	Alum Co Am	94	94	94
200	Alum Co Am pf (6)	111½	111	111½
100	Alum Ind	4	4	4
50	Alum Ltd (1¼a)	113	113	113
600	Am Airlines	24½	24	24½
50	Am Cit P&LA (1½b)	30½	30½	30½
700	Am Cyan B (.60)	22½	22	22½
300	Am & Fgn P war	1¼	⅞	12
50	Am Fork & Hoe (.60)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Am Gas & El (1.60)	33¼	33¼	33¼
25	Am G&E pf (6)	113	113	113
100	Am Gen	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
25	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	24¾	24¾	24¾
100	Am Maracaibo	⅞	⅞	⅞

The More Spinsters The More Culture, Survey Indicates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The greater the number of spinsters in any community the greater the culture, according to a report given to the Alabama Academy of Science at its eighth annual convention here by Dr. Roland M. Harper, of the University of Alabama.

"As a rule, bachelors are most numerous in the wealthiest states, but where they are few the people are apt to be more contented, as shown by statistics of divorce and suicide. Spinsters, on the other hand, flourish in the older States, with good school facilities, that have produced many noted persons.

"They are scarce in newly settled regions, for such communities usually have an excess of men, and there would be little for a spinster to do in a region of mining or logging camps or cattle ranches. The proportion of spinsters therefore, is a pretty good index of culture."

N. Y. City Begins Drive on Begging

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—Police began a drive today to wipe out New York City's $15,000,000-a-year begging racket. They were under orders from Mayor La Guardia to clear all panhandlers from the streets.

Welfare Commissioner William Hodson estimated at least 10,000 "fakes and phonies" were soliciting alms and said they had organized in associations and clubs.

Declaring relief was available to all in genuine need, Mr. Hodson said the local, state and federal governments had spent $317,000,000 last year to aid the city's destitute.

He cited the case of a blind musician who he said had refused to stop begging unless the welfare department "guaranteed" him a relief allowance of $125 a month. The average blind person on relief gets about one fifth that much.

Food for the Turks

ANKARA, Turkey (AP)—Seventeen thousand Turkish coal miners working in the pits of Zonguldak are to be provided with a daily hot meal at the Government's expense. Their daily ration of bread is to be increased from two pounds each to three pounds.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

ASTORIA, N. Y.—Comfortable 5-room apartment; piano; May 15th on. BURNETT, 3213 31st Ave., or phone VO. 5-0977.

BOSTON—Two rooms, bath and kitchenette, for 3 months; elevator. 222 Beacon St. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, or phone Ken. 1344.

CAMPS AND COTTAGE

WATERFRONT cottage, 5 rooms, bathroom; 25 miles from Washington; $1195; immediate possession; terms. Box A, 1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

SPENCER GARMENTS—For your figure problems, consult MRS. ANNIE L. AUBIN, 1625 Champigny St., Montreal. WE. 4063.

FOOD PRODUCTS

GUNN'S SOYA CEREAL
Something new: requires no preparation; 15 generous helpings 21c, or 3 packages 55c delivered. LO. 1196-7, Toronto, Ont.

FURRIERS

Fur Coats Repaired, Remodeled, Cleaned and Stored, Ready for Winter.
EVA W. BEMIS
78 Fleet St., Portsmouth, N. H.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GREETING card artist wanted by concern located near Boston; must be experienced, have real creative ability; permanent position, substantial salary for right person; exceptional opportunity; write fully. Box G-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FINE furniture, rugs, art objects, silver bought and sold. A. GARMISE, 55 West 45th, N. Y. C. Bryant 9-8479.

HOUSES FOR SALE

HILLSBORO, N. H.—Modern village home and barn; shrubs, flowers and good garden space; price right. Box G-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

NOBLE R. STEVES wants loads to and from N. Y. C., N. J. or Pa. at once. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Centre, Boston. Talbot 2400.

ROOMS TO LET

MONTREAL, Port St.—Comfortable bed-sitting room; first-class accommodation; kitchen privileges if desired. WI. 4366.

PHILADELPHIA, 6670 Lincoln Drive—Attractive, furnished room in private home, convenient to transportation; home cooked food. Ten. 2870.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 145 Tennessee Ave., N. E., Lincoln 6877-R—Desirable large furnished room adjoining bath; convenient, respectable neighborhood. $15 single.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—2 pleasant rooms in large apartment, telephone, convenient transportation, $5 weekly, each. #44. 2000 16th St., N. W.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled—adjusted in home $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotary. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING

SHOES rebuilt at 76½ W. Hollis St., Nashua, N. H. We guarantee satisfaction by using quality leather.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MOTHER wishes to place boy 17 with horticulturist located near N. Y. C.; will pay for board and training. GORDON, 99 Madison Ave., N. Y. C. Regardus 4-7370.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

AVAILABLE June-Sept., experienced hostess for guest house, adapted to fill varied requirements for comfort of guests. Box H-36, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TORONTO, ONT. — Competent, experienced stenographer desires position, with Christian Scientists preferred; references. LL. 9422.

SUMMER RENTALS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Chelsea—Ocean front apt., 2nd floor, 5 rooms (2 bedrooms); private veranda. BAROUX, 3531 Pacific Avenue.

LARGE furnished summer home, 3 mins. from beach, July; references required. Cohasset 6134-M (Mass.). D. D. Reynolds, 155 Hull St.

TAILORING

LADIES' and gentlemen's tailoring and alterations, cleaning and pressing; fine suits and coats; prices very reasonable. GRAVAS, 698 Elm, Manchester, N. H.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston Street, Boston

VACUUM CLEANERS

TORONTO, ONT. — New or reconditioned vacuums, bag or tank type; generous trade in allowances. L. McMURRAY, MA. 3898.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 130 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

PAYING GUESTS

SEA PINES — Now Open On Cape Cod — Faith Bickford Brewster, Mass.

POSTAGE STAMP AUCTIONS

H. R. HARMER, premier philatelic auctioneer, announces world-famous "Tracy Woodward" Collection of Japan for auction June 26-28. Illustrated catalogue 1/- or 25c post free. 131-137 New Bond St., London, England.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

JAMAICA ESTATES, L. I., N. Y., 80-79 Tyron Place, Vir. 7-5913—3 choice, sunny double rooms; spacious private home; 2-car garage; open porch; lawn; reasonable.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7032 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TWO LITTLE WORDS
"CHARGE IT!"
that mean so much to your shopping convenience . . . and it's so easy to open an account at . . .
Braunsteins
The Fashion Capital of Delaware

IF THEY'RE
Sterling Silver
. . . the gifts you give today will be the heirlooms of tomorrow.
★
MILLARD F. DAVIS, Inc.
EIGHT THIRTY-ONE MARKET STREET

• Grass Seed — Plant Food
• Garden Hose — Garden Tools
• Lawn Mowers
ALFRED D. PEOPLES
507 Market Street Dial 5017

Longine Beauty Salon
Expert Service Courteous Care
Phone 3-2521
115 M. Delaware Trust Bldg.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone National 2142 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
This office is equipped to manage, negotiate leases and collect rents on Washington residential, business or apartment properties.
PAUL D. CRANDALL
Realtor
TOWER BLDG. WASH., D. C.

KAY MORARRE
Complete Beauty Service
GEORGIA 6034 805 KENNEDY ST., N. W.

Letter Writers Service
907 15th St., N. W. Room 403
Multigraphing, Mimeographing, Addressing Mailing. Personalized Letters
Prompt and Courteous Service
NAtional 4067

Phone COlumbia 0661-2
NEW WAY DRY CLEANING CO. INC.
INDIVIDUALIZED CLEANING
Office and Plant, 1773 Columbia Road, N. W. Washington, D. C.

Flower Box — 701 12th Street N. W.

Abundant Values in Potted Plants and Cut Flowers for Mother's Day
Phone: DI. 1141, ME. 7297
Night Phone: ME. 5703
MISS CRIENA MAHONEY

505½ Eleventh N. W. (Near E)
LEWIS WATCH SHOP
Agency Elgin, Hamilton, Longines
Factory-Trained Watchmaker in Charge of Repairs
NA. 9175

SEND FLOWERS COL. 4733
No connection with any other flower store in town
We Telegraph Flowers
J. Dan Blackistone
Incorporated
Florist 1406-08 PARK ROAD

UPHOLSTERING
SLIP COVERS
Furniture Repairing and Refinishing
Reasonable
ALL WORK GUARANTEED. TERMS
WILLIAM S. JENNINGS
929 Decatur St., N. W. GEorgia 6928

MAINE

AUBURN

BURPEE'S
Garden, Lawn and Flower Seeds
E. V. McCrellis & Co.
158 Turner Street Tel. 1071-J

Lincoln Zephyr V-12 — Ford V-8
NEW and USED CARS
General Repairs
Gulf Gas
AUBURN MOTOR SALES

WORUMBO TOP COATS
$25.00
at
L. E. FLANDERS & CO.
62 Court Street

BANGOR

THE PICTURE & GIFT SHOP, Inc.
Mother's Day Cards—Books
Picture Framing—Stationery
Modern Lending Library
11 Hammond Street Bangor, Maine

C. E. LEACH & SONS
MEATS *and* PROVISIONS
79 Pickering Square Dial 2-0023
266 Hammond Street Dial 6183

B & D Beauty Shop
MRS. M. Z. BOURGEOIS, Prop.
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Done by Experienced Operators
Dial 6269 28 Main Street

Stokol--Stokers for Automatic Heat
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Fuel and Range Oils
New England Coke
Stickney & Babcock Coal Co.
5 Hammond St. Dial 5564

Excellent Food Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIAL 8810 OR 9129
The New Atlantic Restaurant
66 MAIN ST. T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.

BROCKWAY'S Flower Shop
"Art in Flowers"
Bonded Member Telegraph Service
15 Central Street Tel. 2-2362

LEWISTON

Wearing Apparel
"Exclusively for the Smart Miss and Matron"
WARD'S
WARD BROS
72 Lisbon Street Lewiston, Maine

Remember MOTHER
on Mother's Day, May 14th, with Mary's own made Chocolates.
Beautiful Gift Packages, 49c up
MARY'S CANDY SHOP
The Candy Specialist
235 Main Street, Lewiston, Maine

PLAZA GRILL
Up-to-Date Restaurant
Specializing in Sea Food and Steaks
ALWAYS OPEN
177 Main Street Lewiston

FOR LADIES—
Arch Relief and Arch Lock Shoes
FOR MEN—
Nunn-Bush Ankle Fashioned Oxfords
Maynards Boot Shop
"THE STORE OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"
180 Lisbon Street

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-5547
9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established on Quality and Service
Oakhurst DAIRY
Guards Your Milk Supply
Visit our plant
364 Forest Ave.
Portland Maine

We Store Your Furs
in our own vault, located right in our own store building
It is a modern vault, where your coat is protected by cold, dry air—and insured against loss by fire, theft or moth damage. And you can have it back any time at a moment's notice. Our charge is but 3% of your own valuation. Minimum charge 3.00. Dial 2-4681 and we will call for your coat.
PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN CO.
PORTLAND, ME.

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
190-194 Federal Street, Portland, Me.
STORAGE
DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

SCOTT'S PARKING SERVICE
INCORPORATED
130-134 Free Street, Portland, Me.
Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
We Carry Socony Products

MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

Distributors
Imperial Washable Wall Papers
Washable—Suntested
New Designs
Loring, Short & Harmon
474 Congress St., Portland, Maine

HIGH QUALITY Moderate Price
CERTAINTY of fine quality in a DIAMOND is enjoyed by recipient and giver
CARTER BROTHERS Co.
Jewelers 521 Congress St. Portland, Maine

Many Choice
Mother's Day Gifts
may be found at
E. L. PROCTOR'S
Local Retail Distributor for S. S. Pierce Co.
25 Forest Ave. Dial 3-0236-7

Wedding Gifts
Sterling, China, Glass
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
503 Congress Street

Randall McAllister
FUEL OIL — COAL — COKE
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 3-2941 614 CONGRESS ST.
Fuel Satisfaction Since 1861

SELECT YOUR NEW SPRING SHOES
from these famous names

Arch Preserver	8.75
Foot Delight	8.75
Physical Culture	6.50
Air Tred	5.00

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
LEWISTON — PORTLAND — RUMFORD

SOUTH PORTLAND

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Household Fuel Corp.
51 MAIN STREET
Dial 3-3858

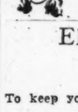
NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1261, 9 to 11 a. m. and 6 to 7 p. m. daily, except Wed. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

3 COMPLETE GROCERY STORES
Carrying Your Favorite Monitor-Advertised Food Products
Featuring Our
Tam-O-Shanter Brand
CANNED GOODS
The Economy Store ....41 Washington St.
The Gifford Store .....81 South St.
The Concord Public Market, 9 No. Main St.
The Woodworth Stores
Home Owned and Operated

The FRIENDLY SHOP
"Where 'Friend' Greets Friend"



Smart early summer millinery, also Hosiery in All Colors
Accessories and Gifts
Elizabeth Arden Essentials
To keep your skin immaculate, soft, and fine in texture.

HARRY G. EMMONS
HUBERT COAL COMPANY
34 NO. MAIN ST., CONCORD, N. H.
Reading coal, Providence coke, Soft coal, Range and Fuel Oils

Metropolitan Coal Co.
PITTSTON AND LEHIGH ANTHRACITE COAL
KING PHILIP AND NEW RIVER SOFT COAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
CLEERCOAL
2 NO. MAIN ST. PHONE 364

BARTLETT'S
Fountain and Food
Super Shell
125 Warren Street
Tel. 1110

Diversi Wholesale Fruit Co.
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Produce
6 Durgin Avenue Phone 2100
When in Concord, N. H.
Stop at
HENRY'S TYDOL SUPER SERVICE
35 South Main Street
The Official Stopping Place

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Standard Plumbing
American Radiator Heaters
Master Kraft Oil Burners
NELSON DANE
53 South Street Tel. 1046

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

STETSON
Light Feather Weight Hats
for Summer
$3.95—$5.00—$6.00
BROWN & BATCHELDER

TENNEY COAL CO.
HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL — COKE — CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

DOVER

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Fuel Engineers
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

DRESS UP FOR SPRING IN NEW SHOES
Let H. E. HUGHES *fit you out.*
Vitality Shoes for women also Treadeasy Shoes for Women. Walk-Over Shoes for Men and Women.
Morrill Bldg. Tel. 338

Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Pastry

Tel. 73
WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St.

E. R. McCLINTOCK
Diamond Jeweler
On the Bridge Tel. 554-M
Be Sure and See Our $1.00 Jewelry Window

Littlefield Frary Co.
Plumbers
125 Washington St., Tel. 1281-W
Stoves of all kinds, Garden Rakes Kitchen Ware

FLOWERS *for Every Occasion*

Gladden your home with
FLOWERS FROM
Garrison Hill Greenhouses
INCORPORATED
TEL. 5

For Latest Style in Smart Millinery Visit
BERNARD'S MILLINERY CO. STORES
Dover-Portsmouth-Rochester, N. H.

DAERIS RESTAURANT AND TEA ROOM
Morill Bldg.
Delicious Food, Attractive Environment, Courteous Service
We make our own ice cream from the best cream

LACONIA

J. P. PITMAN CO.
519 MAIN STREET
Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils
Fishing Licenses Issued

MANCHESTER

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

McLane & Taylor
for Distinctive Furs
Furs Stored and Cleaned
Repairing and Remodeling
The only cold fur storage in Manchester
CALL 1480
624 WILLOW STREET

LET US SOLVE YOUR LAUNDRY PROBLEMS
PHONE 1373
ALL SERVICES
at Reasonable Prices
MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
Established 1870

Vermont Maple Syrup and Sugar
Ummm!!! Order Now
4567 Phones 296
Steele's Service Store
815 Chestnut

Have plenty of electrical outlets in your home
PHONE 7885
G. F. ST. LAWRENCE & SON
71 Hanover Street

Your Dollars Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

For MOTHER'S DAY
Flowers for thoughtfulness . . . let their warm-hearted message reach your loved one on this important day. *We will gladly wire them for you.*
GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP
29 Hanover Street

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

What Is the Cost of a Hardiweave Suit?
$12.00 per year
Experience shows that HARDIWEAVE, *priced at thirty-five dollars, wears most men at least three years. Compare that with thirty-five dollar suits that have to be replaced at the end of the first year and you can readily see how inexpensive* HARDIWEAVE *really is. Adler-Rochester tailored, of course.*
ARTHUR E. MARTIN CO.
836 Elm Street

Milk and Cream
Pasteurized and Raw
Delivered to your door
PHONE 3294
Green Acres Farm Dairy
268 South Mammouth Road

For Friday's Dish
Use
NEWTON'S FISH
59 Manchester Street Phone 11

Gelinas
566 Somerville Street
PHONE 6300
New Hampshire Cleaners for New Hampshire People

CHAS. B. KEARNS
Expert Shoe Repairing
Worn shoes made as good as new and sometimes better than new.
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RANGE and FUEL OILS
"Cheerful Service"
PURITAN OIL CO.
Manchester and Pine Sts. Tel. 1784

Nora Broderick says
"The Beauty of your Wave depends on the care of your Hair."
Try Quaker Stockings, they are so sheer and lovely and only 79c to $1
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ASHLEY'S ICE CREAM
Holiday Specials
A Good Time to Think of Special Friends or Relatives
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Stewart-Warner Refrigerators
A famous, nationally known refrigerator—with highest quality construction, at a new, surprisingly low price!
CHICK'S MOTOR CO.
Open Evenings 301 State Street

CANDIES for MOTHER on Her Day, May 14th
at
THE CANDY SHOP
11 MARKET SQUARE

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MASON FURNITURE CO.
The Home of BETTER FURNITURE
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Shoes Hosiery Handbags
NEWPORT RHODE ISLAND

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Drug Store
ELIZABETH ARDEN SALON
BEAUTY PREPARATIONS
Bellevue Avenue

George Bowen Coal Co.
FUEL and RANGE OIL
Stokers Imported and Domestic
Oil Burners Coal, Coke
Range Burners Wood
Bowen's Wharf Tel. 915

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Delicious Candies for Mother's Day
Tel. Williams 0780, Washington Park
Exclusive agents in Women's Footwear for Dickerson's Archlock and Arch-relief shoes
Air-O-Pedic and Brauer Bros. Tango pumps
SULLIVAN CO.
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(Next to Blanding's)

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The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

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JEWELERS
Certified Gemologists
2912 WASHINGTON AVENUE

Smart Lingerie Blouses
$1.98
First Floor
NACHMAN'S
32d Street and Washington Avenue

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RICE'S
Fashion Corner
Where Freemason Crosses Granby
"Always First to Feature the First Fashions First"

Compeco DYE WORKS INC.
DRY CLEANERS
Cleaning Pressing Repairing
Dial 23618
Six Stores in Norfolk

Office Phone 25931
Residence Phones 25278, 27862
Send Mother Flowers
SUNDAY, MAY 14th
Wetzel's Flower Shop
"Flowers for All Occasions"
403 BOUSH STREET
Members Florist Telegraph Delivery Assn.

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis FURNITURE COMPANY
Granby Street Corner Main

GROVES MARKETS
3320 Granby Street
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Quality Groceries, Meats Vegetables and Fish

—WRIGHT—
COAL & WOOD CO., INC.
Agents FUEL OIL
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Phone 26351

W. G. SWARTZ CO.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
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The newest style creation in Play and Swim Togs for women, misses and children.
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Automobile Painting Body and Fender Work
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Clover
MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

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"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine—Hat Cleaning and Reblocking — Shoe Dyeing and Tinting — Clothes Cleaning and Pressing—Glove Cleaning
808 QUARRIER STREET

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Cut Flowers Potted Plants
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FLORIST
Greenhouses, 512 Milford St., Tel. 885

SMITH'S, Inc.
426 West Main St. Telephone 694
Curtains Rugs Draperies
Window Shades Slip Covers
Awnings

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

WEST VIRGINIA

CLARKSBURG (Continued)

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West Virginia's Most Dependable Stores
Charleston, Huntington, Pt. Pleasant
Ripley, Clendenin, Fairmount
Clarksburg, Morgantown, West Union
Beckley
Spencer, Grafton, Logan

"THE STORE AHEAD"
Will H. Melet Co.
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
DOBBS HATS
ARROW SHIRTS
FLORSHEIM SHOES

CHEESMAN'S PAINT STORE
Wallpaper
Office Phone 3116 205 West Main St.

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Fancy Groceries
Meats and Produce
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
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EMPIRE LAUNDRY COMPANY
"If It's Quality — Try the Empire"
Master Cleaners and Dyers
"Satisfying Services"
Phones 600—601—602—603

"CANDYLAND"
HOME MADE CANDIES and ICE CREAM
TASTY SANDWICHES
352 West Pike Street

Watts-Sartor-Lear Co.
Mother's Day, May 14th
An array of choice gifts that mothers really appreciate

HUNTINGTON

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Piggly Wiggly Stores
928 Third Ave. 741 Sixth Av.
1010 Tenth St. 1201 Adams Av.
Cor. 1st St. and 9th Av.

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7101

PILGRIM LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING CO.
ZORIC GARMENT CLEANING SYSTEM
"Zoric System"
Phone 9109
1041 16th St.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866, 9 to 12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOES
$3 to $7
Quality Shoes at a Price—
STERLING SHOES LTD.
209 8TH AVENUE, WEST
Phone M 4470 Residence L 2412—L 1768

JAMES MORRIS
FLORIST and SEEDSMAN
WEDDING BOUQUETS FLORAL DESIGNS
331A 8th Avenue West

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M 4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale
LIMITED
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

501-541 1st St. W. M 1101
ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

SEE NEXT PAGE

ALBERTA

CALGARY (Continued)

Hudson's Bay Company

QUALITY MERCHANDISING *plus* UNEXCELLED SERVICE at "THE BAY"

EDMONTON

Thornton & Perkins

Quality Upholstering and Draperies

Direct Importers

You Can Always Rely On What You Buy at

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Home Builder and General Contractor

R. H. RAE

11504 97th Street Phone 72785

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Insurance Rentals, Valuations, Estates Managed

Kenwood & Kenwood

10119 100A Street Phone 21583

FORD CARS—FORD SERVICE

Ford

DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED

102nd Street South of Jasper Ave. Edmonton, Alberta

Hudson's Bay Company

Every city has its favorite department store. In Edmonton it's the BAY.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at the "Bay" in Winnipeg

- Air conditioned floors
- Wide aisles, high ceilings
- Smiling courteous service
- Quality merchandise at lowest possible prices

Hudson's Bay Company

You Can Whip Our Cream—But You Can't Beat Our Milk

Milk Cream Butter

201 101

MODERN DAIRIES, Ltd.

The National Housing Act

will be gladly explained in every detail, and house plans approved by the Housing Commission shown to you at the offices of

The Empire Sash & Door Co., Ltd.

Henry and Argyle Phone 95 551

It's that New **NASH**

THE CAR EVERYBODY LIKES

On display at

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New and Used Car Dealers

Portage and Maryland, Winnipeg

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ROSERY

LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1905

427 PORTAGE AVE.

The Red & White Stores

Individually and Home Owned—to Better Serve You. Sponsored in Western Canada by

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Winnipeg and Branches

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HAMILTON

RCA RCA-VICTOR

RADIOS, RECORDS AND RECORD PLAYER

BERT RYMAL

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

116 King St., E. 3-3566

BATH BOX BY ELIZABETH ARDEN

A Special Offer! Contains all the essentials for a luxurious bath. 2.50

G. W. Robinson Co. Ltd.

Send It to the Laundry

Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON (Continued)

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.

Milk

Cream—Butter

Ice Cream

New Telephone Number 4/2887

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"SUPERTEST" TRADE MARK

Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.

Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec

SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Phone Our Service Sations

Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.

Wonderful THREE Combination

Cairncross & Lawrence *Limited*

Chemists and Druggists

Experts in

Kodak Photography

SIX STORES

MEN, your Spring Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at

248 Dundas St., London

Clothes made to your order or ready to wear.

CUMMING the Clothier

Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.

65 EMPLOYEES

of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.

Ford

Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS

Try Our Thrifty Service

All Flat Work Finished

Shirts With This Service, 10c Each

487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

Spring puts an accent on Green in Men's Wear!

HATS . . . SUITS . . TOPCOATS

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Smallman & Ingram Limited

Western Ontario's Big Department Store

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.

HOMEFURNISHERS

For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*

228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

DELICIOUS

Canada Bread

OVER 100 VARIETIES

of Cakes and Sweet Goods

DELIVERED FRESH DAILY

E. D. Redfearn, Mgr. Met. 944

OTTAWA

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hackett's

SHOE REPAIRING

Dyeing a Specialty

Prompt City-Wide Delivery Service

2 STORES PHONE

82 Bank at Queen 2-3709

428 Bank at Gladstone 2-4700

EAT

Home Science Bread

made by

WALKER'S BREAD Ltd.

DEVLINS

The Great Name in Specialty Shops of Western Canada

Customer confidence since 1869—is a matter of extreme pride with us

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Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel —of distinction

72-76 Sparks St., Ottawa, Canada

English Dinnerware

Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown Derby and other famous names.

McINTOSH & WATTS

245 Bank Street

Lovely Flowers

GIFTS THAT RADIATE GOODWILL AND CHEER

Frith's

2-1775

Selby Arch Preserver Shoes for Women

Shoes of quality, sold in Ottawa exclusively by

Masson's

R Masson & Son Limited

ONTARIO

OTTAWA .. (Continued)

Ottawa Dairy QUALITY

Pure, pasteurized

MILK

Freshly churned

BUTTER

Smooth, deliciously flavored

ICE CREAM

Fresh

EGGS

Call

2-5741

for regular or special delivery

H. G. LANGFORD

LIMITED

211 Bank Street

JEWELLER

Fine Quality

Diamonds

English Sheffield

Gruen Watches

COR. BANK AND NEPEAN TEL. 2.4421

ALEX CHRISTIE

Supertest

SERVICE STATION

ELGIN and ARGYLE

Greasing Washing

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The Ottawa Evening Citizen

901 BANK STREET 7-0640 82 FIRST AVENUE 7-0472

Mc.Keen's FOOD MARKETS

Groceries and Fresh Meats

ONTARIO

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574 Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Sun.

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS

Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.

Also

Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk

Powdered Buttermilk

QUALITY—SERVICE

We Aim to Be Worthy

PLANTS LOCATED AT

London Toronto Hamilton Windsor Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

75c Cleans Any Garment One Price 75c

TORONTO'S finest CLEANERS

deForest CLEANERS & DYERS LIMITED

MA. 1127 Office: 2630 Yonge St.

THRIFTY!

is a good word to describe this service because Thrifty housewives everywhere find it helpful and reasonable. All flatwork including handkerchiefs is finished, and remainder returned damp.

LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS LIMITED

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263 EGLINTON AVE. W., at Highbourne

Unsurpassed in the realm of beauty culture and the art of adorning the hair.

Select clientele HU. 4108

J. H. BRADY & SONS

Plumbing and Heating

CITY-WIDE SERVICE

ALL WORK GUARANTEED

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BARBER SHOP

MONTREAL TRUST BUILDING

67 YONGE STREET

Give Us a Call

TR. 0007

C. V. WETTLAUFER

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

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Shoes for MEN WOMEN and CHILDREN

GARDEN DESIGNER Consultant

FRANCES C. STEINHOFF

39 Heath St. W. HY 4598

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Since 1910

The Choice of Particular People

Warren the Cleaner Limited

Cleaners of Distinction

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Radios—Refrigerators

Ranges

Furnish Your Home at

Baum & Brody LIMITED

Chatham at Perry Street

Flowers for every Occasion

Galbraith My Florist

Flowers by wire to all parts of the world.

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QUEBEC

MONTREAL

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at

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Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre

- Women's and Children's Wear
- Men's Clothing and Furnishings
- Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter

Chocolate Drink

Eggs

DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP

Meats

Groceries

Fruits, Vegetables

Use the Phone—We Deliver

FURS OF QUALITY by Grande & Marchand LIMITED

1450 St. Catherine Street W.

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Confectioner

Home-Made Types of Cakes a Specialty

FItz 4651

H. Baron

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Galleries: 2015 Peel Street Montreal

Dorothy McFarlane

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Estimates Free

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Moderately Priced from $3.65 to $7.50

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Scotts

RESTAURANT

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QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

SHOP

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A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837

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REGINA

VOGUE Beauty Shop

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Phone 6771

LORNE ELECTRIC CO.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS

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Regina's Newest and Most Up-to-Date Electrical Store

1816 Scarth Street Regina

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Hudson's Bay Company

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Purveyors of

FINE FOODS

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European Local Classified

(Continued)

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Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864

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Depot at 150 High Street Notting Hill Gate

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England

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Personal Supervision of Principal

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162a, Sloane St., London, S. W. 1

Sloane 6495

Decorations Furnishing Fabrics

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

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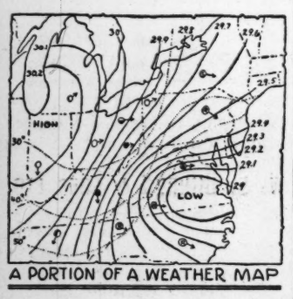
Did You Ever Wonder

What Isotherms and Isobars on Weather Maps Mean?

Maps made up by the Weather Bureau forecasters are marked with isotherms and isobars. The isotherms are lines connecting places which report the same temperature reading, the name coming from two Greek words, **isos**, "equal," and **therme**, "heat." The isobars, from the Greek **isos**, and **baros**, "weight," are lines connecting places having the same barometric reading, for the barometer indicates the air's weight or pressure.

In the sketch of a weather map which accompanies this article, the isotherms are shown as dotted lines and the isobars as solid lines. The arrows indicate the wind's direction at the point shown. The circle at the shaft end of the arrow tells the weather condition—clear circles, clear skies; half black circles, partly cloudy; black circles, cloudy; an R in the circle, rain; and an S in the circle, snow.

When air becomes warmer, it also becomes lighter or less dense, and exerts less pressure. Since air, like other fluids, tends to flow "down the pressure gradient" from areas of high pressure to those of



A PORTION OF A WEATHER MAP

low pressure, the surrounding cold, denser air of greater pressure pushes in and forces the warmer, lighter air upward. Winds result from the movement of air into the low pressure areas.

Warm air can hold more water vapor than cool; so when warm, moisture-laden winds meet currents of cold air, they lose some of their moisture, which is precipitated as rain, snow, hail, frost, etc. The prevailing westerly winds cause both the "highs" and "lows" to move across the United States in an easterly or northeasterly direction, which explains the tendency of storms to travel from west to east.

By a study of the daily reports of the changing "highs" and "lows," the winds, the temperatures, and the moisture-content of the air, the forecaster can anticipate the general character of the weather for any locality under consideration, hours or even days in advance of its arrival.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Odds and Ends

Living at Anchor

Canton, China, can very well be called a boat city, for out of its 861,024 population, nearly one-half of the people use boats as their place of residence.

With New York Across the Way

Jersey City, with a population of 316,000, is the largest city in the United States having only one English daily newspaper.

Boon to Book Business

There are now approximately 1,350,000 full-time college students in the United States.

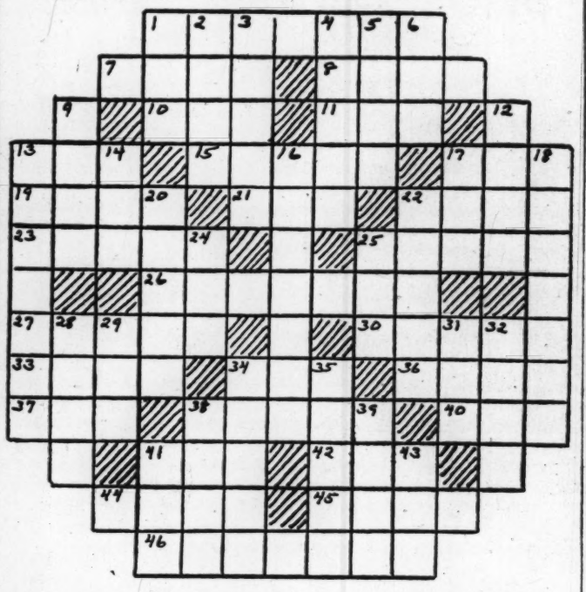
Current Events Test

(Answers)

1. On May 5 the Senate Military Affairs Committee reported out, without a dissenting vote, a bill to compel the purchase of United States bonds, in time of war, on a sliding scale graduated according to "net wealth." A Senate vote is expected within two weeks.
2. Addressing the Polish Parliament, Foreign Minister Beck refused "one-sided concessions," but left the door open for negotiations.
3. Approximately 460,000—a walkout without parallel since 1922.
4. The average age is 39 years, 5 months; and the average period on the rolls is 12½ months.
5. Indications seem to point to a neutral position, enabling Mussolini to qualify for the role of mediator.
6. "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," released 15 months ago, has grossed approximately $6,740,000.
7. "The Yearling," by Marjorie K. Rawlings, won the $1,000 prize for the best novel; and "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," by Robert Sherwood," won the $1,000 drama award
8. The iron man of baseball had participated in 2,130 consecutive games.
9. The reason officially ascribed was "ill health"; but the fact that his successor, V. Molotoff, has had very little international experience, leads statesmen to believe that Stalin wishes to have a free hand in the present tense European situation.
10. Rumania.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is credited with authorship of first Gospel?
7—What do you call an inferior magistrate among Mohammedans?
8—Who was the second son of Judah?
10—What rodent is mentioned by Shakespeare?
11—How many steps had Solomon's throne?
13—Usual weight of what fish is about 10 pounds?
15—If you used a sordine in a trumpet, you did what?
17—A snaffle is what?
19—What is an arch or wicket used in croquet?
21—Sulu —— lies between Philippines and Borneo?
22—What was original name of Matthew?
23—Who is a lord in Shakespeare's "Macbeth"?
25—What is the capital of Oregon?
26—The mustang is what?
27—Who was Jesse's youngest son?
30—What is one of small loops forming edging on lace?
33—Who was son of Shobal?
34—In tennis, what is a ball returned in a high curve?
36—Lamech was father of whom?
37—What is one of cities mentioned in Josh. 15:32?
38—Who interceded with Pharaoh for Israel?
40—Where is the cloud region?
41—Wismar is where (abbr.)?
42—Who was fourth son of Aaron?
44—Who is referred to as wife of Darby?
45—What is the side of a log on which it rests when being dragged?
46—Where is Sylacauga?

Down

1—In what month was Van Dyck, Flemish painter, born (abbr.)?
2—Who accompanies Orlando into exile in Shakespeare's "As You Like It"?
3—Who was a companion of Paul in his trials and missionary tours?
4—What minor prophet denounced idolatries of Israel and Samaria?
5—In Arthurian legend, who is Geraint's wife?
6—Shoemakers rub thread with what?
9—Artemis was goddess of what?
12—Bees live in what?
13—What ancient region of Asia was situated on the Euphrates?
14—A barbet is a dog, cat, or owl—which?
16—Where, according to Homer, was Greek fleet anchored during siege of Troy?
17—What thorny tree of India has aromatic, orangelike fruit?
18—Who was recipient of two of Paul's epistles?
20—What is the central dark spot of an ocellus?
22—What was language of ancient Latium?
24—Sward is what?
25—What is obtained from the sugar maple?
28—What is first month of Jewish ecclesiastical year?
29—Front of an army is called what?
31—What name is given to a variety of lettuce?
32—What are felled by little strokes?
34—Who is heroine of a novel by R. D. Blackmore?
35—Who was son of Zophar?
38—What is coarsely ground and unbolted grain?
39—George J. Summerville, motion picture comedian, is better known as what?
41—What is name of an aboriginal tribe in central Queensland?
43—What famous mountain is near site of ancient Troy?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

'Bide at Hame'

Mrs. Humphry Ward was opposed to votes for women, contending that women could be more useful to the world within the circle of the home than at the polling place. One of the stories she told to illustrate her position concerned an aged Scot who told his minister that he was going to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

"And while I'm theer," said the would-be pilgrim with smooth complacency, "I'll read the Ten Commandments aloud frae the top o' Mount Sinai."

"Mon," said the minister, "tak' my advice. Bide at hame and keep them!"

Good advice for more occasions than one.

Daily Quotation

TODAY well lived makes every yesterday a dream of happiness, and every morrow a vision of hope.—KALI-DAS.

In Lighter Vein

Example

Johnny (looking out of the window): "Oh, Mother, a motor car has just gone by as big as a barn!"

Mother: "Johnny, why do you exaggerate so terribly? I've told you forty million times about that habit of yours, and it doesn't do a bit of good!"—Pasadena Post.

Ahem!

He (throwing stones in the water): "I am only a pebble in your life."

She: "Then why not be a little boulder?"—Glasgow Citizen.

Lots of Room

At the dinner of the Uganda Society of Scotland in Edinburgh, Mr. P. L. Fenton told this story of a Highland minister.

The gentleman had been preaching for an inordinately long time, and, having marshalled the major prophets, he began to bring under review the minor prophets.

"And now we come to Habakkuk," he said. "Where shall we put Habakkuk?"

The answer came quickly from a weary member of the congregation. "He can hae ma seat for Ah'm awa' hame!"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Shake, Brother!

"I love the bracing temperatures right here at home. Only foolish persons run to resorts for a change of climate."

"Yeh; I'm a little low in cash too!"

Daily Anecdote

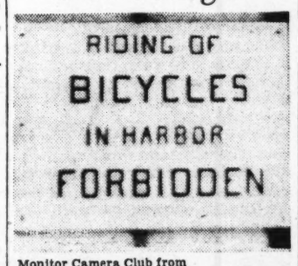
Recollecting

Charles Dickens once remarked that the memory of many children was truly prodigious; and then proceeded to relate a remarkable example of his own recollections as a child.

When he was portraying the character of Mrs. Pipchin, he had in mind an old lodginghouse keeper in an English watering place where he was living with his father and mother when he was a child.

After the book was written he sent it to his sister, who immediately wrote back: "What does this mean? You have painted our lodginghouse keeper, and you were but two years old at that time!"

Fun in Signs



Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Laura Lee Pottal, Berkeley, Calif.

The Sign Appears at the Entrance to the Yacht Harbor at Berkeley, Calif., and Refers to a Walk Around Part of the Harbor.

"You don't happen to know where I might get some gas, do you?"

A Verse for Today . . .

Thou, O LORD, remainest for ever; thy throne from generation to generation.—LAM. 5:19.

Tranquillity

Monitor Camera Club from D. Elliott, Crowley, Sussex, England

Peaceful English Countryside

Current Events Test

Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News

1. What is the latest progress made by the "draft capital as well as men" idea in the United States?
2. What was Poland's reply to Germany's demand for Danzig and a sovereign motor highway across the Polish Corridor to East Prussia?
3. How many miners are involved in the walkout in the American soft coal fields?
4. What is the average age of WPA workers, and what is the average time each has spent on the relief rolls?
5. What part is Italy playing in the Polish-German dispute?
6. Which motion picture has broken all records at the box office?
7. What novel and drama have been awarded this year's Pulitzer Prize?
8. What record for consecutive baseball games was set by Lou Gehrig of the New York Yankees before he benched himself last week?
9. What reason was assigned for the sudden resignation of Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Russia's Foreign Commissar?
10. What European nation last week made overtures to the United States with regard to settling its $64,000,000 war debt?

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page.)

Justice and Clemency

Alphonsus, King of Naples and Sicily, celebrated in history for his kindness and generosity to his subjects, was once asked, "Why are you so kindly and favorably disposed toward all men, even to those most notoriously wicked?"

"Because," replied Alphonsus, "I have learned that good men are won by justice, the bad by clemency."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Friendly Pair

Miami, Fla.

Two boys who went through grammar school and high school together were of great help to each other. They became friendly when one realized that the other was in the lonesome situation of being in a strange part of the country, with an unhappy home life (through no fault of his own), and with no friends. The stranger was taken into the home of the other on week ends, and at other times just to spend the night.

It was after they had finished high school, and the one who had been shown so much kindness had found his place in the business world, that an opportunity presented itself whereby he could express his appreciation in a big way.

It happened about a year after this lad had been employed that there was an opening in his company for another young man. He at once telegraphed to his friend, who said he would gladly accept the position, but did not have the money to make the trip, since it was more than 2,000 miles away. Immediately a sufficient amount was forwarded. And in the accompanying letter the young man said that he was very happy to do this, for he well remembered the school lunches shared with him in years past. This brought tears of gratitude to the eyes of the boy's parents, who had not known of this long-practiced deed of kindness.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Benini, Zenone (dzâ-nō′-nâ bâ-nē′-nē) — Named by King Victor Emmanuel of Italy as Undersecretary for Albanian Affairs.

Bozhilov (or Bojiloff), Dobri (dō′-brē bō′-zhē-lôf)—Finance Minister of Bulgaria.

Cervenka, John (tsĕr′-vĕn-kä) — President of the Czech National Council.

Gueldjuk (gül′-jo͞ok′)—Site of new Turkish naval base.

Heporauta, Mrs. Elsa (ĕl′-sä hē′-pô-rou′-tä)—Finnish novelist.

Jacomoni, Francesco (fränchäs′-kō yä′-kō-mō′-nē)—Lieutenant-General of Albania, appointed by King Victor Emmanuel [illegible]ania.

Kubiček, John (ko͞o′-bi-chĕk)—President of the Slovak American Alliance.

Laidoner, Gen. Johan (yô′-hän lī′-dô-nĕr) — Commander in Chief of the Army of Estonia.

Monteiro, Dr. Armindo (ärmēnn′-do͞o mônn-tä′-ro͞o)—Minister to Great Britain from Portugal.

Pierlot, Hubert (ü′-bâr′ pyĕr′-lō′) — New Premier of Belgium.

Verlaci, Shefket (shĕf-kĕt′ vĕr-lä′-tsi) — Premier and Public Works Minister in the Albanian Provisional Government.

Ypi, Xhafer (jä-fĕr′ ü′-pi)—Minister of Justice in the Albanian Provisional Government.

Zmrhal, J. J. (zmûr′-häl)—President of the newly formed American Czecho-Slovak Council.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Albania (ăl-bā′-ni-ȧ)—European country between Yugoslavia and Greece, which recently passed under Italian domination.

Chungking (cho͞ong′-king′)—China's war capital.

Wuthering Heights (wŭth′-ĕr-ing) — Novel by Emily Brontë, which has recently been filmed.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ȧccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ẹvent, ẹnd, silẹnt, makẹr; īce, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͞od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ụnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natụre, verdụre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

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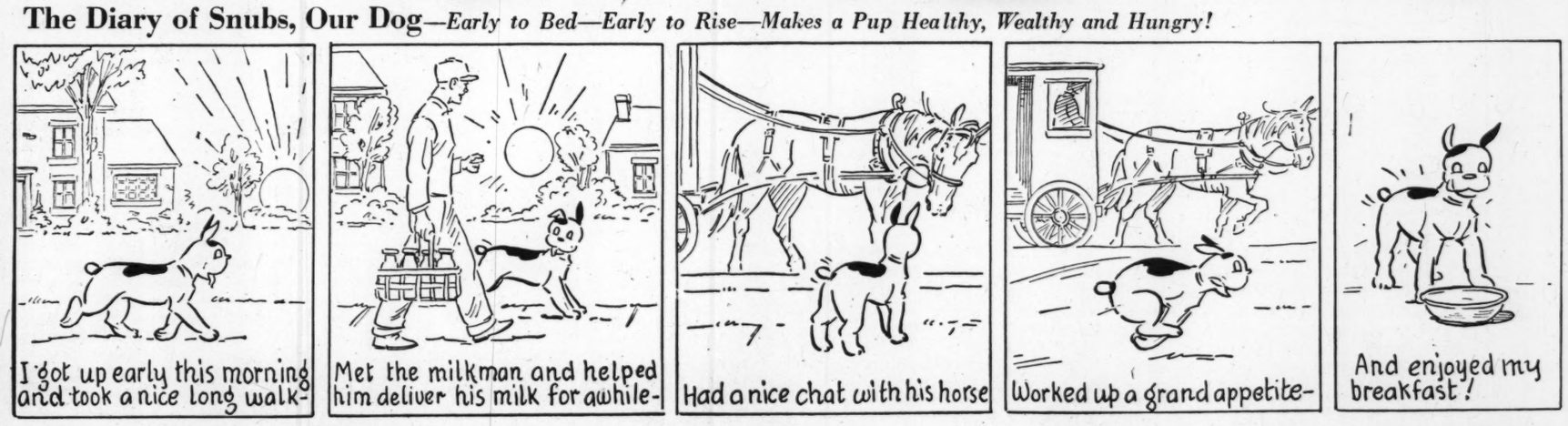
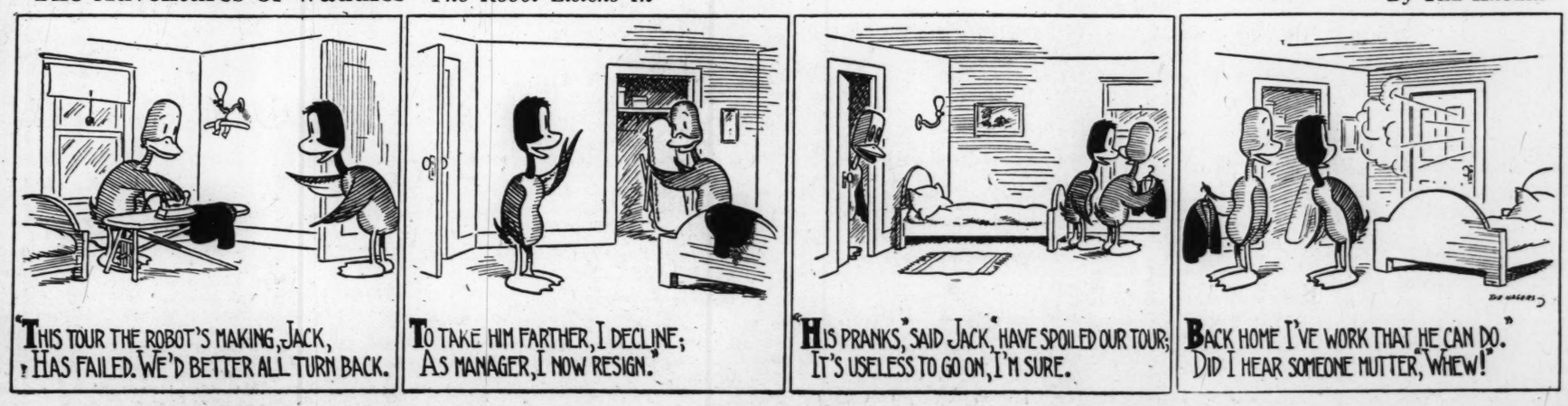
ISN'T IT ABOUT TIME YOU WERE HOME IN BED, SONNY ?
YOU SAID IT !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Early to Bed—Early to Rise—Makes a Pup Healthy, Wealthy and Hungry!*


I got up early this morning and took a nice long walk-
Met the milkman and helped him deliver his milk for awhile-
Had a nice chat with his horse
Worked up a grand appetite-
And enjoyed my breakfast!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Robot Listens In*

By THE HAGERS


"THIS TOUR THE ROBOT'S MAKING, JACK, HAS FAILED. WE'D BETTER ALL TURN BACK.
TO TAKE HIM FARTHER, I DECLINE; AS MANAGER, I NOW RESIGN."
"HIS PRANKS," SAID JACK, "HAVE SPOILED OUR TOUR; IT'S USELESS TO GO ON, I'M SURE.
BACK HOME I'VE WORK THAT HE CAN DO." DID I HEAR SOMEONE MUTTER, "WHEW!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 8, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

From Axis to Alliance

Another week-end has been marked by a coup.

That the coup was engineered from Berlin and may have surprised Italians almost as much as whomever it was intended to surprise—this can be deduced from the circumstances surrounding its announcement. Even on the preceding day, the state-supervised press of Italy was publishing comment that could only look ill-informed and indeed a little ridiculous in the light of developments immediately to come. Signor Gayda, who has the reputation of being the semi-official mouthpiece of the Italian Government, as well as commentators on the newspaper owned by the family of Count Ciano, himself Italian Foreign Minister and Il Duce's son-in-law, were singularly out of line with events shaping up over the week end.

Beyond this, the situation in Europe makes this alliance of much more immediate importance to Berlin than to Rome. Italy has enjoyed respect and even affection among the Poles, who now are threatened by German pressures for the return of Danzig. Indeed, Count Ciano's visit to Poland some weeks ago was seen as part of a long effort on Italy's part to counter German influence in Europe. Poland and Italy have often been regarded as opposite ends of an axis which might attract to itself smaller states in Europe which felt themselves endangered by German expansionism.

Italian comment which states that the alliance gives Il Duce a right to intervene in disputes between its partner and other states where Italian interests may be involved looks more like rationalization of a course of action reluctantly entered into by Italy than an expression of genuine satisfaction. Moreover, this alliance has been announced at a time when it will affect the outcome of a diplomatic battle in which German rather than Italian interests are involved. And it may affect the outcome in such a way as to deprive Italy of one more friend in Europe. The Poles see this step as a move to isolate them. But isolation of Poland cannot take place without bringing Italy nearer to isolation from all countries except Germany, which already has become too powerful a partner for Italian comfort. Thus it will take more than the Italian press's protestations of satisfaction—after the event—to convince other nations that this week-end's surprise was other than a German coup in which Italy played an assenting role.

Aside from this, the alliance is significant more for what it may portend than for what it actually has accomplished. Its surprise value was somewhat diminished by the fact that Il Duce already had loudly proclaimed his intention to stand by Germany. And the same imponderables which led many statesmen to discount that verbal statement remain to discount even an alliance set down on paper.

The alliance may lead toward renewed efforts to bring Tokyo into a military understanding with the Axis, or drive Britain and Russia together more swiftly than they otherwise might have wished to go, or result in such threat to Poland as may precipitate a new war crisis, or encourage new demands by Italy on France.

In this sense it is a disturbing factor. As a source of disturbance it can be of great nuisance value to Germany and possibly to Italy. Its chief value, of course, is the confident-looking front it raises for another diplomatic drive and the cloak it provides for the doubts which must have assailed the expansionists since the anti-aggression bloc began to function.

A Good Old Deal

Two years ago it came as a shock to the Administration that to a large extent little business was aligned with big business in asking for an amelioration of the New Deal. Again the alignment is emphasized in the new appeals for tax revision. But there is one relief that the small business man voices alone, and it is one of the most necessary. This is the restoration of a credit to small corporations on their taxable income.

Up till 1932 a credit of $3,000 was granted to corporations with incomes of $25,000 or less. The Revenue Act of 1932 abolished this credit. Thus since 1932 the small corporations, the group which should be encouraged to plough back their earnings into new plant, have been forced to pay tax on this extra $3,000.

Canada has just announced a credit to its corporations on income devoted to plant improvements, and its example may underline the little business man's case in America.

How Many Weeks Is a Week?

Last week was a tremendous one for Americans. Even apart from the citizen's responsibility of advising on the European situation and expostulating on the national debt. For he has been celebrating (no, not only the opening of the World's Fair): he has been building better homes; he has been standing, sitting and running straighter; he has been helping to decrease the volume of unemployment, and he has been contributing toward peace in the world. Yes, in America it was Better Homes Week, Posture Week, Employment Week, and Peace and Security Week. But lest the citizen sit back weakly and think he has celebrated a Week To End Weeks, let him be reminded he has now entered a new round, and it's Music Week.

That Florida Canal

The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors last month approved the bill proposing to authorize construction of the Florida Ship Canal at an estimated cost of $200,000,000.

Edwin A. Menninger, publisher of the Stuart (Fla.) News, however, addresses a broadside to members of Congress asking them to vote against the proposal on the grounds that the canal project would constitute a raid on the Treasury, would cost $1,200,000,000 instead of $200,000,000 to complete, would drown out millions of acres of farm lands by raising ground water levels, would duplicate a canal already existing for small craft, and would not benefit larger ships because it would allegedly take as long to go through the long canal at low speed as to go around the Florida peninsula.

In this controversy it is well to remember that Houston and New Orleans may be more interested than some parts of Florida. In fact, it is a case of Jacksonville being for the canal, opposed by the southern tip of the State, which would lose some steamers that now call at Miami on their way to the Gulf of Mexico. At any rate, while other states ponder what part of the huge cost would fall to them, Mr. Menninger's protest is a reminder that not even all of Florida is for the canal.

Bombs and Bombshells

The bombing of Chungking brings the war in China back to the front pages. It will not soften Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, though the relentlessness of the Japanese may encourage the dissidents to seek ways and means of coming to terms with Japan. Japan's hopes in this respect are focused on Wang Ching-wei in the south and Wu Pei-fu in the North. Its great ally is Chinese war-weariness.

But the Chinese-Japanese situation is as hazy as the fog that usually hangs over the bombed Szechmanese city. More tangible of appraisel is the new Japanese claim on Shanghai. Shanghai is an international settlement run by a municipal council of varied nationalities. It is a League of Nations in miniature. A league which has been responsible for building up Shanghai into a thriving gateway into China and a commercial metropolis. The verbal bomb dropped on Shanghai is thus addressed to the foreign powers.

There may be merit in the Japanese contention that Japan has not hitherto had fair representation in the conduct of Shanghai affairs. There are only two Japanese as compared with five Britons on the local council. Police and other jobs appear to have been unequally distributed at the expense of the Japanese. At any rate, it would be well, in view of the world no less than of the Far Eastern situation, not to reject the Japanese memorandum out of hand. Whether China or Japan comes out on top in the dark confusion of the China war, the settlement appears to be due for changes, changes that will diminish to some degree the Anglo-American predominance in the affairs of this great port.

But the Japanese cannot recoup themselves for this vast expenditure in men and money in China by terrorizing China or by extruding the foreigner. Eventually the Japanese and the Chinese must live and work together. And when that time comes, the Japanese will require the help of the foreigner in rebuilding where they have destroyed.

The Arctic explorer who reported finding an alarm clock in the possession of an Eskimo failed to report whether the months of the year were substituted for the hours on the face of the clock.

Will This Happen in June?

Clinging to "The Rock"

GIBRALTAR

Britain has clung to Gibraltar for 255 years. When I was there I got the impression that each individual inhabitant, like the famous Barbary apes which have been there much longer, was having to cling onto the sides of the great rock to save himself from falling off into the Mediterranean.

"Gib" is like that—all up and down hill. The number of brass hats riding in old lizzies was one of the sights which surprised me most. In other words, captains, majors and colonels, who anywhere else would have been gliding about in sleek saloons, sat perched in veteran model T Fords because they were the nearest approach to a vehicle which would climb up a vertical wall. That was several years ago, but ability to go up hill like a fly is still one of the most valuable assets for life on "The Rock."

There is a Spanish saying that "When the apes leave the Rock of Gibraltar the English will leave also." English now are said to outnumber apes by about 500 to 1, which is the reason, perhaps, the British army decided to feed the small surviving band of apes. They were, in fact, virtually made pensioners of the British Government when an officer was appointed to see that three-penny worth of food per ape was placed every day in a lonely spot.

The difficulty in this duty must be to calculate the rations, as it is almost impossible to know how many apes are left. In the old days they used to raid the gardens and help themselves, but many residents today have never seen any of them.

Maybe the number is an official secret. The garrison is altogether very secretive about the Rock. The general public are excluded from the great maze of old fortifications which honeycomb it. But if you are the guest of an army officer you can explore the miles of tunnels, bristling with gun holes which used to be regarded as making Gibraltar impregnable. Many attempts to capture it have been unsuccessful, but its vulnerability today is only too well recognized.

In recent years there has been an effort to make "Gib" better known to holiday makers. But international unrest has not helped. It is, however, a delightful resort with a pleasantly warm climate most of the year.

The town itself is a picturesque mixture of East and West. It is really traditionally English to the core, for those most conservative institutions, the Army and Navy, govern and guide its social life. But in contrast to Londony-looking policemen, dusky Moors sell basket ware, embossed leather goods, fish, muskmelons and figs. Oriental shops display carpets and brass ware; then all of a sudden one comes upon a typical little British shop window. Narrow alleyways lead off from the main streets and on all sides are tier upon tier of houses built out from the steep face of the rock. In the thoroughfares there is a colorful medley of nationalities with always a good smattering of cheery British tommies and bluejackets, singing in the cafes and joining in friendly banter with the foreigners.

One of the chief pleasures of the residents of the Rock is their nearness to the lovely Spanish countryside. In normal times they go riding and picnicking there. The Spanish war changed all that. And even now that the civil war is ended a cloud still hangs over Gibraltar and guns manned by Italian and German technicians are reported to be trained on the Rock. Most of the people of this British outpost, however, are like Ferdinand the Bull in having no wish for fighting. Like Ferdinand they would prefer to be able to sit under a cork tree and smell the flowers. Such beautiful cork trees grow in this part of Spain adjoining Gibraltar, only they aren't like those in the book about Ferdinand with ready-made corks hanging by strings from the branches. Here the cork is the bark of the tree trunks and it is cut off in strips. But the smell of the flowers is probably much the same as that which kept Ferdinand out of the bull-ring.

PETER LYNE

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books wisely.—Ruskin.

"Religion Remains"

Wherever the sphere of action of human beings is artificially circumscribed, their sentiments are narrowed and dwarfed in the same proportion. The food of feeling is action: even domestic affection lives upon voluntary good offices. Let a person have nothing to do for his country, and he will not care for it. It has been said of old, that in a despotism there is at most but one patriot, the despot himself; and the saying rests on a just appreciation of the effects of absolute subjection, even to a good and wise master. Religion remains: and here at least, it may be thought, is an agency that may be relied on for lifting men's eyes and minds above the dust at their feet. But religion, even supposing it to escape perversion for the purposes of despotism, ceases in these circumstances to be a social concern, and narrows into a personal affair between an individual and his Maker, in which the issue at stake is but his private salvation. Religion in this shape is quite consistent with the most selfish and contracted egoism, and identifies the votary as little in feeling with the rest of his kind as sensuality itself.—John Stuart Mill, 1806-1873, in "Utilitarianism, Liberty, and Representative Government."

A Capital Between Crises

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

Here is a check-up report on some of the principal irons in the Washington fire:

WORLD POLICY—Still marking time. While President Roosevelt greets various foreign potentates and awaits still others, he and the State Department try to figure out the meaning of European events and hold themselves in readiness for further steps if the crisis worsens. Inter-American policy is newly activated by the visit of President Somoza of Nicaragua, with his request for credits which probably will be accommodated. Now that Brazilian and Nicaraguan statesmen have knocked on doors here and found them generously opening, probably many of the other Latin American countries will be making the pilgrimage to Washington.

Study of the neutrality law this week enters a new and acute stage, with a probable visit of Secretary Hull to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. As pressure tightens on the State Department to assist in removing legislative impediments to wartime aid to anti-aggressors, the Department bestirs itself discreetly—hence Secretary Hull's visit. Chances still favor the Pittman Plan for removing the present mandatory embargo on arms shipments and applying cash-and-carry restrictions to all war-time exports to belligerents.

* * *

BUSINESS POLICY—Relations between government and business are again in the headlines, partly because of the ringing condemnations of the Administration last week by the United States Chamber of Commerce. The end of "appeasement" is being chanted by some commentators, who claim President Roosevelt has again said "no" to pleas to accommodate business. Actually, however, Congress still has every opportunity it ever had to revise tax laws, and there is some prospect that it will do so. Alteration of the social security taxes, with limitation of the pay-roll levy to present levels, is very probable, and that should be accepted as a notable stroke of "appeasement" by every businessman. And repeal of the vestigial undistributed profits tax only awaits a vigorous initiative in Congress.

Indeed, there seems no valid reason why Senator Pat Harrison (D), Mississippi, should not go ahead with the Morgenthau-Hanes-Hopkins program of business appeasement if he cares to. Washington report is that emissaries have been trying to get the President to promise not to oppose such an effort, and that Mr. Roosevelt has refused. Well, what of it? If the program is sound, why wouldn't it be all the more heroic for Senator Harrison and his ready allies to go ahead with it themselves, fighting the battles and reaping the reward, if any? The plaintive cries that the President has scuttled the appeasement program in Congress, now widely heard, make one suspect that there must have been things wrong with the program itself. To be specific, is Senator Harrison unwilling to sponsor the increased corporation income tax rate that he would have to put through to compensate for eliminating revenues from other sources?

* * *

PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS—The situation grows increasingly confused. Vice-President Garner's spring boom has declined; no younger and active conservative Democrat has come to the fore. On the other hand, there is no promising New Dealer on the horizon, except President Roosevelt, and a vigorous revival of third-term talk is to be heard. Postmaster-General Farley is an active candidate, and this week starts on a nationwide trip to talk things over with "the boys." But he would step aside if President Roosevelt runs, though in the meantime exerting his influence against a third term and in favor of a party-unity candidate, preferably himself. The President's silence, the failure of all efforts to build up an alternate New Dealer, point to Mr. Roosevelt as the only liberal of his persuasion who could be nominated by the Democrats in 1940. And despite his difficulties, despite congressional independence, with Mr. Farley assisting, the President's ability to renominate himself becomes stronger.

As for the Republicans, they are in no better case. Second-thoughts about their most prominent candidates are reducing enthusiasms. Senator Robert A. Taft, according to prevailing judgment, has talked himself into a hole; Thomas E. Dewey, while attractive in his informal appearances, still faces the great handicaps of his youth, his inexperience, and the disfavor of many professional politicians. There is, therefore, a slight revival of interest in Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, who has been quietly but earnestly laboring for this very situation to arise.

* * *

So much for big topics. As for little ones: Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota was in town this week, and according to all the evidence seems to have made the best record—under difficult circumstances—of any of the Republican Governors elected last November. He has ridden a hard path between rampant reactionary forces and basic progressivism in Minnesota, and has adjusted himself wisely and fairly between the extremes. Governor Stassen is, of course, too young to be eligible in the presidential sweepstakes.

The visiting Scandinavian royalties have cut an engaging social swath in Washington, but little world-political import emerges from their visits, which stem more from Grover Whalen than from Cordell Hull. Washington sits back smugly and smiles at the opening difficulties of the New York Fair.

Observers agree that once more Alf M. Landon has struck a chord attuned to the common man, in his speech "crossing-party-lines" and urging world peace-making.

Conscription, Surrealism, Nannies, and Justice

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Conscription for Americans

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Authorities generally admit that the Atlantic Ocean in ten years will probably be no more of a protection from air threats than the English Channel is today. Tardily awakening to the fact that genuine preparedness will stop aggressors, Prime Minister Chamberlain asked for conscription two days ahead of a Hitler speech, fully expecting it to act as a deterrent.

If such announcement of conscription is a deterrent, then a first class trained and equipped force of 3,000,000 to 10,000,000 men in the United States would be an iron clad guarantee. Thus, why not conscription in the United States? To those who fear it would make young men military minded, or incur fear, the answer is that it could be done in an American way. Foreseeing any negative effects, these could be guarded against.

A year or two spent between high school and college facing discipline and the consideration of the realities and responsibilities of citizenship should be of great benefit to most young men. The active out-of-door life, the mixing of all strata, should emphasize true democracy.

And wouldn't such a step permit a distinct boost in education? The biggest expense in college is the room, board and clothing of the young men. With this taken care of in an army training period, it would be simple and relatively inexpensive to hire first class faculties for each camp and make this period a junior college affair. Not only would needed education be provided but the professorial periods could be made to offset any overly military or negative thinking which might possibly arise. Personally I think there would be little of it. We have a faculty of doing things in the right way over here when we really try to.

Regular colleges could then devote their energies to more advanced education while young men going into commercial careers would have a reference card showing just how they rated. Those men who could not make college classes could have special liberal arts classes or technical training courses. And the boon in giving thousands of high school graduates a definite course of action so badly needed today, would be a most desirable step. So why not conscription for the United States? A. I. C., 3rd

Detroit, Mich.

"The Nature of Surrealism"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue Jan Gordon wrote an article headed, "The Nature of Surrealism." In this he quoted from my article, "The Scientific Aspect of Surrealism" from the London Bulletin, December, 1938.

He began by raising an interesting point when he differentiated between the artist's thought in his work and the spectator's thought with regard to the same work. "Art change" is argued as being present in the case of a Constable drawing because Blake discovered inspiration in it. In other words, it "spoke" to Blake because it was more than just drawing, as Constable apparently thought it to be—it had, incorporated with it, something of Constable and was alive. It is on this very basis that I made my claim which Jan Gordon quotes: "Surrealism is ushering into the world an art greater than has hitherto been known, for its potentialities are limitless. And this art of the future will arrive when completely freed fantasy evolves from uninhibited minds. It will be the dawn of a new art epoch." In the short space alloted to my article I was only able to give a fraction of one of the many aspects of Surrealism. I could not fully demonstrate my claims in a thousand or so words. I have material, however, which will establish my claims in detail, awaiting a publisher.

Surrealism itself has potentialities which are not fully and generally realized, and merely having a "splash" at it cannot uncover them. The process of uncovering those potentialities must necessarily involve the overcoming of one's inhibitions to allow free fantasy to come through. That process is the subject matter of the research.

The aim of Surrealism is sound. It is a means to an end. That end includes greater freedom in art. Jan Gordon senses this, for he does not categorically deny my statement. He says, "My contention is that it won't make a scrap of difference unless a great artist happened to see in surrealism an *opportunity*." (The italics are mine.) I agree. Surrealism will not make great artists of us all. It can, however, enable everyone to become 100 per cent good, according to his or her potentiality.

There is one further point I should like to make clear. Surrealism is a means by which one can discover oneself. It is this particular knowledge which will eventually permeate through art, and make the art of the future truly great. Surrealism and surrealist art, as I see them, are two different things. The greater includes the less. The freedom gained through Surrealism will give increased vitality to all creative work, whether the artist is potentially or basically of poor material or of good material. It will make the insignificant artist more significant and the great artist greater. It will also reveal the existence of artists among those who have never previously entered the field of art. (DR.) GRACE W. PAILTHORPE

Port Isaac, Cornwall, Eng.

Wanted—Praise of Nanny

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The word "Nanny" has lovely associations for a great many people. Nanny stood for all that was safe and kind and true in the days when we were very young.

I want to make a book in praise of her, an anthology of things said and done by Nanny in life and in literature. Messrs. Collins hope to publish the book next year.

I would be grateful if any readers would care to send me their own affectionate memories of this much-loved figure. Nanny the humorist, the wise, the courageous, the angry; Nanny the word-maker; Nanny in youth and in old age; Nanny in all her moods, grave and gay. All contributions used will be fully acknowledged in the preface to my book. RONALD HILBORNE

6 Limerston Street, London, S. W. 10.

Justice and German Friendship

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Germany will not achieve justice through the methods she is now employing. A majority of the world's people, I believe, know in their hearts that only disaster and misunderstanding is achieved by aggression. The question is not shall we live together peaceably but how shall we live together so that fighting will not enter into our relationships. The method Jesus gave two thousand years ago was to blot out evil with good—to love our enemies—to go the second mile. His method would work today if we were only big enough to try it. We are willing to accept it as part of our personal philosophy—but when it comes to loving (trying to understand) and praying for a Hitler—that is a different story!

Can the Monitor not—with its great influence—suggest to us how a key nation like ours might, with charity and understanding, help build the foundations for a friendship with Germany? Offering to sit at a conference table with her if she will admit she's been wicked and promise to keep her place at the foot of the table will not do it. Putting a 25 per cent higher tariff on her goods will not do it. Giving one man the right to name her as an aggressor will not do it. Surely there are better ways to love our neighbors than these. E. J.

Gresham, Ore.